

PATTERNS OF CONCENTRATION AND MOVEMENT
OF IMMIGRANT GROUPS WITHIN
EDMONTON AND CALGARY

Alberta

MANPOWER

IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT SERVICES

MARCH 1986

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**Purpose of the Study**

In order to assist Settlement Services and other immigrant serving agencies plan and deliver programs and assistance in an appropriate and timely manner, it is necessary to identify the current and historical concentrations of immigrant groups within Edmonton and Calgary and any settlement issues related to them. Thus, this study is twofold in that it attempts to identify immigrant concentration and movement and then some of the settlement issues faced by recent immigrants to Edmonton and Calgary. Three specific research objectives were put forth:

1. To determine location of the highest concentrations of immigrant groups within Edmonton and Calgary, and the ethnic composition of those concentrations.
2. To trace the movement of different groups within the cities over space and time.
3. To determine whether there are settlement issues related to concentration and/or movement of different ethnic groups from the perspective of community representatives who interact with immigrants.

Summary of Results

1. Two areas of immigrant concentration were found in Edmonton. One area consisted of recent immigrants who tended to locate in the downtown; the second was the Millwoods area. A minor clustering in the northeast was reported in addition to the two major concentrations. When two periods of immigration (1975-77 and 1978-81) were added together, immigrants accounted for 10% of the central and 13% of the Millwoods area population in 1981.
2. Although geographic concentration patterns of immigrants did not seem to be changing in Edmonton, ethnic group composition within those concentration areas did. In Edmonton central, Indo-Chinese and Chinese were two of the five largest ethnic groups immigrating during both the 1978-81 and 1982-85 time periods. Also in Edmonton central, Latin Americans, Poles and Africans appeared in the 1982-85 immigration period in greater proportions. In Millwoods,

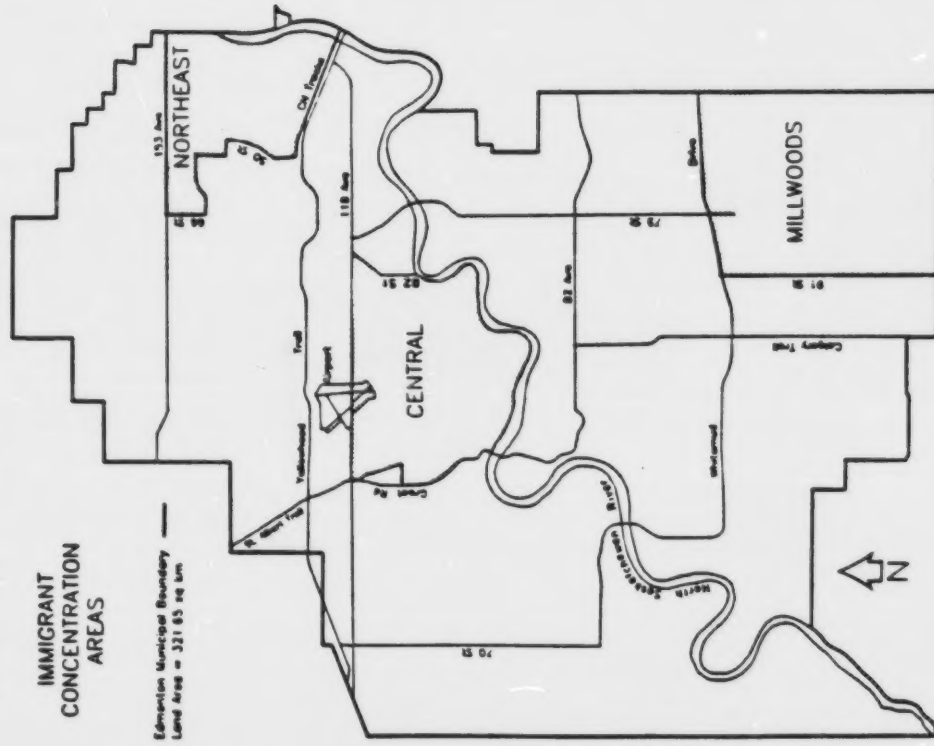
Indo-Chinese remained among the largest ethnic groups for both the 1978-81 and 1982-85 immigration periods. More recent ethnic groups to Millwoods (immigrating 1982-85) were Latin American and Polish.

3. Calgary had two major immigrant concentration areas, one in the city centre and one in the northeast. A substantially smaller density was found in the northwest. Aggregating data from the 1975-77 and 1978-81 immigration periods gave a clearer picture of concentration magnitude. Immigrants arriving 1975-81 accounted for 7.7% of the central and 9.1% of the northeast area population for 1981.
4. Calgary concentrations also did not appear to be changing with respect to geographic location, but in ethnic group composition. In central Calgary, Indo-Chinese and Chinese ranked among the top five ethnic groups for both the 1978-81 and 1982-85 periods of immigration. Latin Americans, Poles and Africans were appearing more frequently in the 1982-85 data for central Calgary. In Calgary's northeast district, Indo-Chinese, Chinese and Indo-Pakistani were three of the five largest ethnic groups for both the 1978-81 and 1982-85 immigration periods. Latin Americans and Poles were newer groups for the 1982-85 time period.
5. Community representatives in Edmonton and Calgary identified various general settlement issues faced by recent immigrants, with language expressed as the major issue related to immigrant concentrations. Respondents in both cities also raised concerns about residential overcrowding and its ramifications, as well as law enforcement issues. However, they felt that problems in these two areas were due mainly to lack of ability to communicate and could not be easily resolved until the language issue had been addressed.

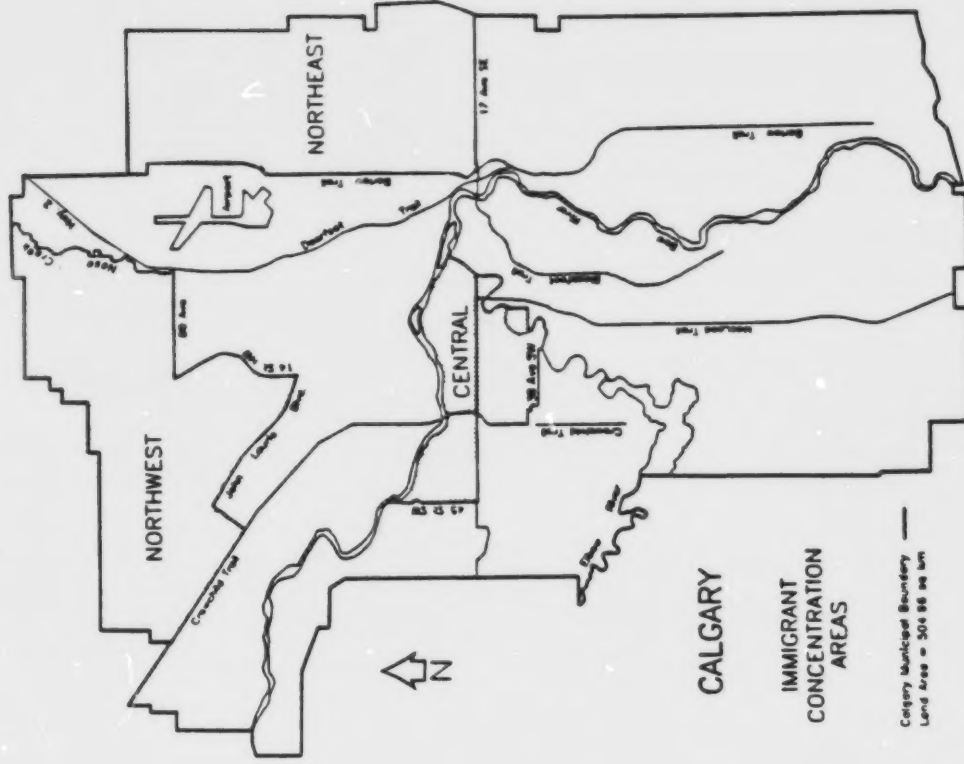
EDMONTON

IMMIGRANT CONCENTRATION AREAS

Edmonton Municipal Boundary
Land Area = 321.65 sq km

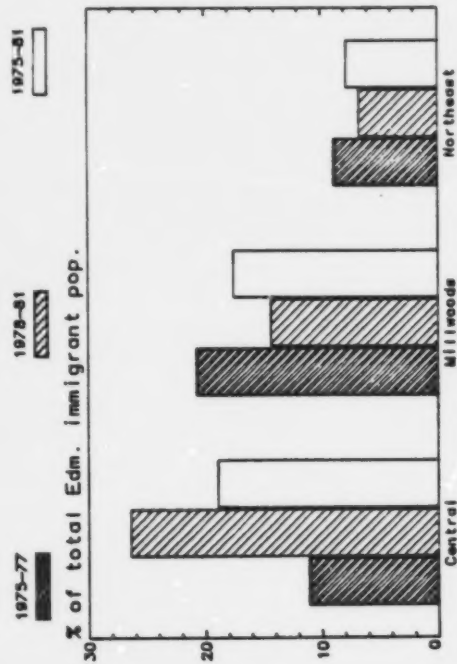


Base Map Source: City of Edmonton Planning Dept., 1981



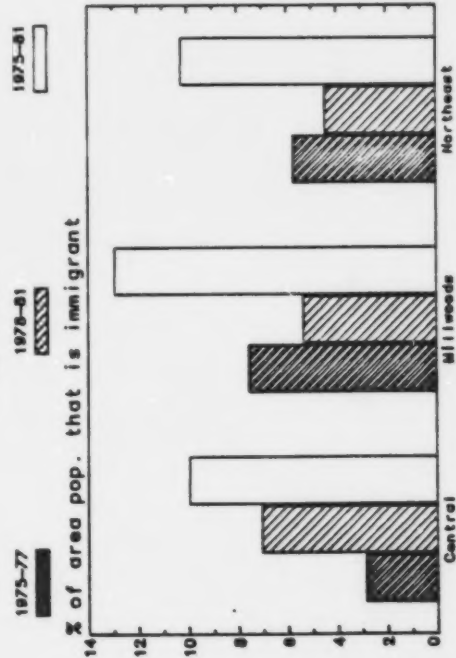
Base Map Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Distribution of Immigrants by Period of Immigration
Edmonton



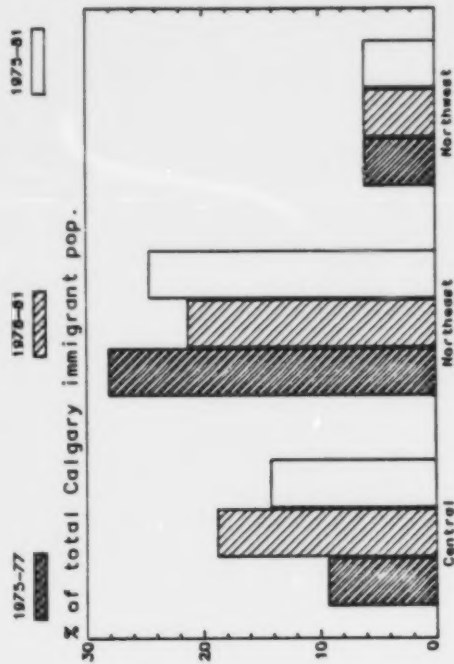
Edmonton Area
Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Concentration of Immigrants by Period of Immigration
Edmonton



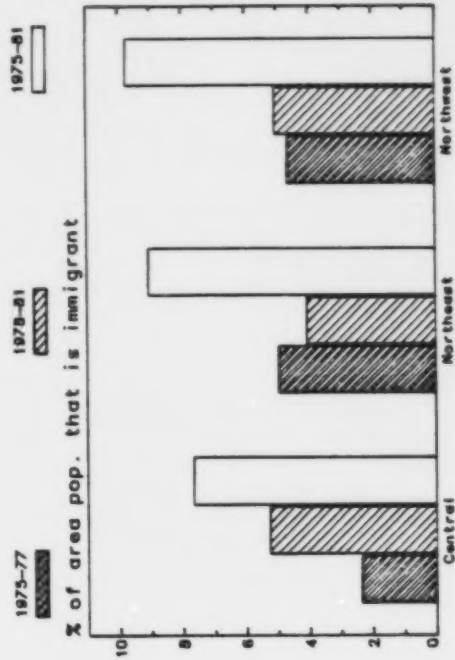
Edmonton Area
Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Distribution of Immigrants by Period of Immigration
Calgary



Calgary Area
Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Concentration of Immigrants by Period of Immigration
Calgary



Calgary Area
Source: 1981 Census of Canada

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PATTERNS OF CONCENTRATION AND MOVEMENT OF IMMIGRANT GROUPS
WITHIN EDMONTON AND CALGARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Approximately 80% of all immigrants to Alberta settle in Edmonton and Calgary. Since 1982, Edmonton has received about 19,200 immigrants and Calgary about 19,000. Family class and refugee status immigrants have made up an average of 68% of Alberta's immigrants over the past five years. Specific residential patterns of recent immigrants within Edmonton and Calgary are but generally known, thus making it difficult to conveniently locate services to newcomers. The present methods for ascertaining service location are based on insufficient data of immigrant residential location. Ethnic group concentration is not a new phenomenon and some settlement issues are thought to stem from such concentrations.

1.2 Purpose of the Study

In order to assist Settlement Services and other immigrant serving agencies plan and deliver programs and assistance in an appropriate and timely manner, it is necessary to identify the current and historical concentrations of immigrant groups within Edmonton and Calgary and any settlement issues related to them. Thus, this study is twofold in that it attempts to identify immigrant concentrations and movement and settlement issues faced by recent immigrants to Edmonton and Calgary. Three specific research objectives are put forth:

1. To determine locations of the higher concentrations of immigrant groups within Edmonton and Calgary, and the ethnic composition of those concentrations.
2. To trace the movement of different groups within the cities over space and time.
3. To determine whether there are settlement issues related to concentration and/or movement of different ethnic groups from the perspective of community representatives who interact with immigrants.

1.3 Alberta's Role in Canadian Immigration

Alberta consistently ranked fourth largest as an immigrant host during 1979-84, preceded by Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Alberta was also the fourth largest recipient of family class immigrants coming to Canada during 1979-84. However, with respect to refugees entering Canada during this period, Alberta ranked second or third depending on the year.

Europe, as a source of immigrants to Alberta, declined significantly during the last five years, decreasing from approximately 43% of Alberta's total immigration in 1981 to 19% in 1984. This was primarily because of the increased proportion of immigration allowed from Asia (especially Far East Asia) and Central and South America. These latter regions represented approximately 64% of the total immigration in 1984 (54% from Asia, 10% from Latin America). With 1980 being an exception (the large influx of Indo-Chinese refugees), the most significant fact was the increasing proportion of those immigrants who spoke neither English nor French in 1984, 60% as compared to 39% in 1981.

The change in immigrant ethnic composition was accompanied by a change in other immigrant characteristics. Until the late 1970's traditional source countries, such as Britain and Western Europe, satisfied market demands for skilled workers. This internal pull of skilled immigrants was evident in Calgary where an influx of British immigrants filled the labour demands of growing Calgary companies. As the recent recession encroached, employment opportunities declined and so did immigration from the traditional source countries.

A change in immigrant ethnic composition occurred, fostered to a great extent by external forces, e.g. political turmoil in Asia, Latin America and Poland. The Poles arrived in Alberta fairly well equipped with education and occupational skills complemented by a previous knowledge of English. However, Asia and Latin America were major source countries and these immigrants were not so well equipped.

Generally, their educational level, occupational skills and English knowledge was lower than immigrants from previous source countries. This recent change in Alberta's immigrant characteristics has presented new and pressing issues.

1.4 Format

Material is presented in the following order: a literature review puts forth contemporary settlement issues, particularly in the Canadian context, followed by the methodology employed to meet the three research objectives and finally a discussion of results reporting immigrant distribution over the past ten years in Edmonton and Calgary, geographic mobility, ethnic composition of concentrated areas within each city, ethnic composition change and settlement related issues articulated by community representatives.

1.5 Literature Review - Ethnic Residential Concentration in Canada

This review outlines some of the general concepts in recent Canadian studies done on ethnic concentration within urban areas. In reviewing the literature on residential segregation, it must be determined at the outset whether this clustering of minority groups exists because of ethnic characteristics or because of socio-economic circumstances that affect any household. The existence of residentially segregated ethnic groups is seen as one result of two contradicting processes. One process involves ethnic integration into the host society, the other refers to the existence of persistent ethnic communities (Darroch, 1981). Having determined that ethnic communities indeed exist, they can be described as occurring for both voluntary and involuntary reasons. This review will be concluded by explaining why ethnic segregation exists and why it tends to break down. In this latter respect, the literature draws on the Life-Cycle Model to explain residential mobility.

Economic conditions often determine where recent immigrants settle, with urban-core areas traditionally providing residence to low-income households (Khatun, 1984). Socio-economic status has been a dominant explanatory variable in the residential location of low-income immigrants. However, more recent studies have shifted their focus to race and culture as explanatory factors, as segregation has persisted for some groups in spite of improvements in their economic position (Richmond and Kalbach, 1980, p. 184).

The literature collectively agrees that the degree of segregation varies considerably between cities and between ethnic groups. Nagata (1979) discusses the internal differentiation in Canadian ethnic groups and describes our tendency to create general ethnic categories and labels which can misrepresent or ignore whole populations altogether. An example is the Chinese community which includes immigrants from Hong Kong, Taiwan, mainland China and Vietnam. Each of these form a unique group in themselves.

Assimilation is the process by which immigrants, or at least their descendants, eventually abandon most significant ties to an ethnic-origin group and become part of the dominant cultural group (Breton, et.al., 1980). Although Reitz (1980) states that structural assimilation is not the opposite of ethnic group membership retention, Darroch (1981) explains that rapid intergenerational assimilation to English language usage takes place and is accompanied by the widespread loss of personal contact with ethnic networks and communities. The contradiction mentioned earlier, then, is the apparent continued "persistence" of urban ethnic communities even with the existence of the process of assimilation.

Ethnic communities are residentially segregated for both voluntary and involuntary reasons. Balakrishnan (1976) identifies the often negatively perceived involuntary reasons as the inability of the minority group members to integrate into the majority social structure due to personal factors such as language problems, different customs, lower occupational skills, and discrimination. Macro-factors at the community or societal level are also cited as affecting ethnic

residential segregation. The industrial or occupational structure of a society can be an influence if membership in the different occupational strata is along ethnic lines (Balakrishnan, 1976, p. 482).

Voluntary factors that result in ethnic residential segregation are often viewed as positive. Shared values provide the basis for the development of ethnic or social communities maintained through means of segregation and discrimination (Kennedy, 1983, p. 14). Neighbourhoods serve as the arena for social interaction, can be a source of mutual aid and can serve as a base for formal and informal groups which serve as integrating agencies to help people who are new to the area and need assistance adapting (Kennedy, 1983, pp. 62-63). Kennedy explains that segregation brings together people who are racially, economically, and socially homogeneous, and those who also tend to share common interests, bonds, and needs. This summarizes many of the reasons given in the literature to explain voluntary residential segregation of ethnic groups. Close proximity helps social interaction and maintenance of norms and values cherished by the group (Balakrishnan, 1976).

Ecological factors, themselves, may influence segregation patterns. The larger the community, generally the larger the size of the ethnic groups, which makes many specialized institutions viable such as special language newspapers, denominational churches, ethnic social clubs, and other cultural associations particular to an ethnic group. (Balakrishnan, 1976, pp. 482-483)

A degree of institutional isolation may be required for the maintenance of language and other aspects of ethnic culture (Breton, et.al., 1980, p. 356).

Participation in community ethnic life, however, often reduces interethnic contact and communication. Specific features of ethnic communities that foster their own survival also tend to reduce contact with outsiders. One of these is residential segregation which makes in-group contacts more likely and out-group contacts less likely (Breton, et.al., p. 357).

The literature places much more importance on the necessity of continuing immigration if ethnic communities are to exist (Breton, et.al., 1980, Darroch, 1981).

If residential segregation is, in part, an expression of ethnic and cultural differences of recently arrived immigrants and a reflection of the assimilation process in that ethnic neighbourhoods provide reception areas where immigrants can more readily make the transition from the old world to the new, then the advantages provided by such ethnic clustering are dependent upon a continuing supply of new immigrants. (Richmond and Kalbach, 1980, pp. 194-195)

Spatial clustering of ethnic groups also occurs as a result of chain migration. When one member of a family has migrated, there is a high probability that some of his/her relatives will also move to the same destination (Khatun, 1984, p. 9). Urban core areas that traditionally act as reception areas to low-income immigrants need not retain the same ethnic composition over time. Historical circumstances in source countries often affect the number and proportion of immigrants arriving in Canada. The arrival of a new immigrant group in a neighbourhood and their gradual pushing out of the resident group describes the process of invasion (Kennedy, 1983, pp. 64-65). Kalbach (1981) addressed this in his Toronto study when he explored residents' perceptions of change in the ethnic character of their neighbours.

The retention of ethnic group ties is most likely to break down as assimilation progresses. The literature stresses that with the passage of time and from one generation to the next, the ties to an ethnic community weaken (Breton, et.al., 1980, Reitz, 1980). Balakrishnan (1976) studies in greater depth the cultural and ecological factors that influence the extent of residential segregation over time. He makes reference to variations in segregation based on ethnic group, time spent in Canada, ethnic diversity present in a community, the size of the majority group, the size of the ethnic group and social distance of an ethnic group from the majority group.

If one's ethnic origin is positively valued and supported by the family and the neighbourhood, as well as by the community-at-large, the ethnic-related characteristics within the population would be expected to persist into successive generations. (Richmond and Kalbach, 1980, p. 185)

However, as Darroch (1981) points out, "cross-pressures" may develop as a result of intra-ethnic group conflict. Conflict may arise when there are differences between the aspirations of individuals and their families to assimilate quickly and the pressures felt by them for sustained involvement in ethnic community affairs. Strain may also develop between members of the same family (Darroch, 1981, p. 96).

In a modern, complex society, where most educational and occupational goals increasingly converge, ethnic identity tend (sic) to yield to class identity, particularly in areas concerned with economic, social and political advancement. (Nagata, 1979, p. 178)

Ethnic culture can change over time as it reflects its North American experience. There is no way to tell whether a given cultural change signifies cultural assimilation or a new form of ethnic distinctiveness (Reitz, 1980, pp. 107-108).

Up to this point the literature has identified the existence of residentially concentrated ethnic communities which, for various reasons, continue to exist in Canadian urban centres. At the same time, an inevitable process of assimilation is taking place, albeit in different forms and at different speeds. Immigrants who are integrating into the North American way of life have household needs that are similar to Canadians'. Khatun, in her thesis on the residential movement of East Indian people in Edmonton, incorporates the life-cycle in her evaluation. Besides ethnic and socio-economic status, the stages of the life-cycle of an immigrant are not necessarily different from some one else in the city (Khatun, 1984, pp. 24-25). Household demands change with the change of the life-cycle and include space, ownership of housing, accessibility to amenities in the residential area, and social environment of the neighbourhood (Khatun, 1984).

The literature reviewed describes the cultural processes which result in the retention of ethnicity through residential location. At the same time, factors were put forward which weaken ties with the ethnic community. It is the latter process, integration, that leads to a discussion of the residential movement of ethnic groups in a city. Over time, an immigrant household adapts to the host society.

If this leads to improved social and economic status, the resulting upward mobility may lead to residential mobility. The time frame may vary, however. In terms of generational succession, the typical ethnic community life-cycle extends over a very long time (Reitz, 1980, p. 132).

Among the different causes of intra-urban residential migration, the life-cycle is postulated as the most significant explanation for individual household mobility in North American cities. The life-cycle of a household of any minority community in a Canadian city is not necessarily different from anyone else's. (Khatun, 1984, p. 22)

In his paper on ethnic residential segregation in Toronto, Kalbach (1981) found that over half the respondents surveyed moved for economic reasons, almost half again moved for convenience of location and only 10% considered ethnic origin or the ethnic character of the neighbourhood. Kalbach goes on to comment that although respondents did not stress the ethnic factor in their decision making process, it may be automatically taken into account without conscious awareness of the fact. The ethnic influence must operate in subtle yet significant ways, for ethnic residential segregation continues to persist over time (Kalbach, 1981, p. 36).

1.6 Methodology

In order to identify historical and current immigrant concentrations, the 1981 Census was used in conjunction with data collected from client files of the largest immigrant serving agencies; Edmonton Immigrant Services Association, Edmonton Catholic Social Services, Calgary Immigrant Aid Society and Calgary Catholic Immigration Society.

Immigrant distributions in Edmonton and Calgary were examined for three periods of immigration; immigration for the periods 1975-77, 1978-81 and 1982-85. Immigrant distributions for the 1975-77, and 1978-81 periods of immigration were taken from the 1981 Census. The 1982-85 period of immigration data were taken from client files in the aforementioned agencies. Client addresses were coded according to the

1981 Census tract boundaries and their ethnic origins were coded according to the 1981 Census classifications (see Definitions, Appendix A, for details).

Initially, immigrant distributions were calculated at the census tract level for all three periods of immigration¹ (see Appendix B, Tables 11 - 22). Immigrants did tend to cluster in specific city areas, thus census tracts in these areas were aggregated to give a clearer picture of immigrant distributions. In determining immigrant concentration as required by the first objective, concentration is defined as any city area containing more than 20% of the immigrant population for at least one of the three immigration periods, e.g. if 20% of the immigrants arriving 1978-81 resided in the downtown, then the downtown would be analysed for all three immigration periods. Twenty percent was an arbitrary cut off point as no empirical definition of concentration was found in the literature.

The second objective required an ethnic group breakdown of the concentrated city areas in order to detect movement. Movement is defined in two ways, 1) the change in concentration location of the general immigrant population over time, and 2) the change in ethnic group composition within the concentrated areas over time. The first definition of movement emphasizes location as the primary variable, whereas the second definition of movement considers the nature of ethnic composition as the varying element.

The major constraint of this study was in accurately mapping the current immigrant distribution within Calgary and Edmonton at the census tract level. The 1981 Census was the only comprehensive documentation on ethnic group distribution at the census tract level. Mapping the historical distribution of the immigrant population in 1971 was not possible as the ethnic origin definition and census tract boundaries changed between 1971 and 1981. Ethnic origin was not measured in the 1976 Census. The best alternative was to map the

¹ The 1982-85 agency data is reported numerically versus by percent because they represent immigrant samples. Also, census tract populations were not available for 1985.

distribution of immigrants arriving in Canada between 1975-77 according to their residential location in 1981. Further, taking the 1982-85 immigrant distribution from agency files also presented some methodological constraints. The distribution of agency clients may not reflect a true picture of the present immigrant distribution because:

1. Some immigrants do not access the selected agencies.
2. There was no standard record-keeping procedure among the four agencies.
3. Agency data could not be combined to increase the sample size as clients are known to access more than one agency, thus causing data duplication.

These methodological constraints prevented a percentage comparison between census and sample data, although the sample is useful as an indicator of recent immigrant residential location and ethnic composition.

The third objective, to identify some of the pressing issues faced by recent immigrants to Alberta, was met by interviewing a sample of community representatives who serve the immigrant population (see Appendix D for questionnaire). Fifty-two (18 in Edmonton and 34 in Calgary) community representatives were selected from eight respondent classifications; immigrant serving agencies, law enforcement, educational, religious, provincial social services, city housing authorities, health practitioners and federal government employment counselling. A review of recent literature served as a guide for the content of the community representative survey. It provided insight to current issues related to immigrant settlement, concentration and geographic mobility.

2.0 CONCENTRATION AND MOVEMENT RESULTS

2.1 Introduction

An examination of immigrant distribution for three periods of immigration showed two major areas of concentration in each city. The

two areas for each city are described and analysed in the following discussion. The third largest immigrant areas are presented for each city in order to contrast the major and minor immigrant clusterings.

2.2 Edmonton Results

Edmonton Concentrations

The two major concentration areas in Edmonton are found in the central core and Millwoods (see map in Figure 1). Lesser clustering occurs in the northeast. The central district includes census tracts 30-34, 44-48 and 53-56. This area lies south of 118 Avenue to the North Saskatchewan River and east of Groat Road to 82 Street. Approximately 10% of Edmonton's 1981 population lived here. The central district is mainly an older area containing low income rental housing. The two largest immigrant serving agencies are located in this area, as well as ethnic churches, schools offering English-As-A-Second Language classes and two major hospitals.

The second major area of concentration is in Millwoods, including census tracts 90.1-90.10 (excluding 90.07). Millwoods lies south of Whitemud Drive and east of 91 Street and held 7% of Edmonton's 1981 population. This is one of Edmonton's newest areas, mainly residential, offering a wide variety of multiple family dwelling units, e.g. townhouses, semi-detached homes. The Millwoods area consists mainly of younger couples with children as it provides low-income housing, conveniently located shopping centres, schools, parks and community centres. By 1987 a new hospital will also be serving the community.

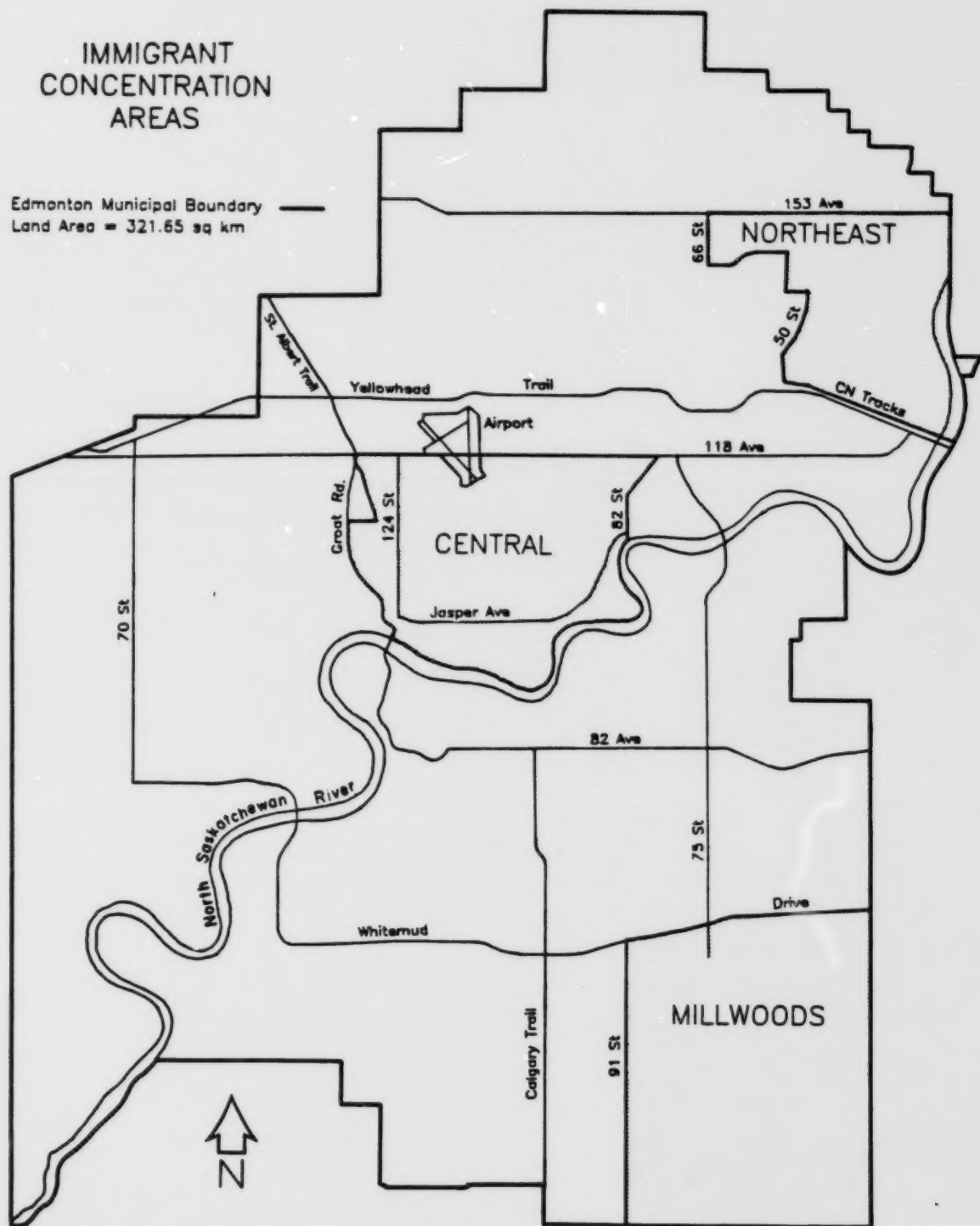
A substantially smaller clustering of immigrants is found in the Hermitage-Clareview area, including census tracts 75.02 and 75.04-75.07. The area is located north of the CN railway tracks to 153 Avenue and west of the river. The eastern boundary is formed by 66 Street towards the north and 50 Street towards the south. Just over 4% of Edmonton's 1981 general population lived in this area. The northeast district has primarily older homes and an older average age population.

Figure 1

EDMONTON

IMMIGRANT CONCENTRATION AREAS

Edmonton Municipal Boundary —
Land Area = 321.65 sq km



Base Map Source: City of Edmonton Planning Dept., 1981

Table I and Table II present the immigrant distributions for Edmonton areas by period of immigration (see Figures 2 and 3 for graphic presentation). People immigrating from 1975-77 were most highly concentrated in Millwoods in 1981. Twenty-one percent of the people immigrating during this period lived in Millwoods, representing 7.6% of the area population, whereas only 11.2% of immigrants arriving 1975-77 lived in central Edmonton, representing only 2.9% of the general central population. The northeast district was lower still for the 1975-77 time period, attracting only 9% of the immigrant population. The remaining 59% of immigrants arriving between 1975-77 was scattered across all other areas of Edmonton.

The 1981 Census data indicates that people immigrating during the period 1978-81 resided primarily in the central downtown core. This area contained 26.5% of the immigrants arriving from 1978-81, which represented 7.1% of the general area population. Millwoods also shared a significant percentage (14.4%) of immigrants arriving 1978-81, making up 5.4% of the Millwoods population. The northeast end of Edmonton attracted only 6.8% of immigrants arriving between 1978-81.

The last column of Table I reports the aggregated number of immigrants arriving during both the 1975-77 and 1978-81 periods of immigration. Note that the central and Millwoods areas are more evenly distributed with 19.0% and 17.6% respectively. A most interesting finding is the percent of the area population that is immigrant. The concentrations are emphasized with the central area having 10% of its population immigrating between 1975-81 and Millwoods having 13%. These percentages may be even greater today as immigration levels continue while Edmonton has had a general population decline.

The two agency samples in Table II indicate that the most recent immigrants to Edmonton (arriving 1982-85) reside in the downtown core. Caution is advised in comparing actual percentages of census to sample data for reasons discussed in the "Methodology" section. In any case, the two samples do indicate similar trends as found in the census, that recent immigrants reside primarily downtown and in Millwoods.

Table I

Distribution of Immigrants by Period of Immigration, Edmonton

City Area	Period of Immigration							
	1975 - 77				1978 - 81			
	# of immigrants in area	% of immigrant population	% of area population that is immigrant	# of immigrants in area	% of immigrant population	% of area population that is immigrant	# of immigrants in area	% of immigrant population
Central	1,965	11.2	2.9	4,720	26.5	7.1	6,685	19.0
Millwoods	3,630	20.8	7.6	2,560	14.4	5.4	6,190	17.6
Northeast	1,570	9.0	5.8	1,215	6.8	4.5	2,785	7.9
Remainder of City	10,305	59.0	2.0	9,290	52.2	1.8	19,595	55.6
Total	17,470	100.0	not applicable	17,785	100.0	not applicable	35,255	100.0
								not applicable

Percent figures may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Figure 2

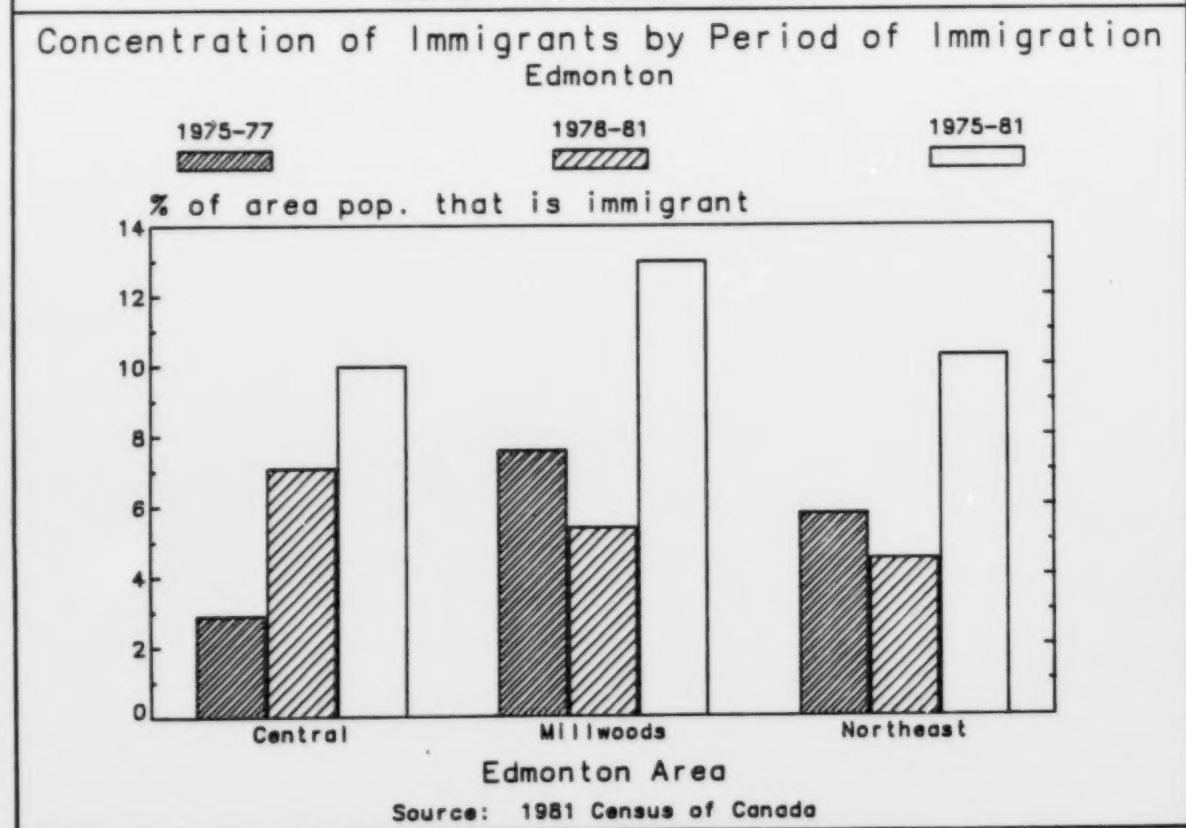
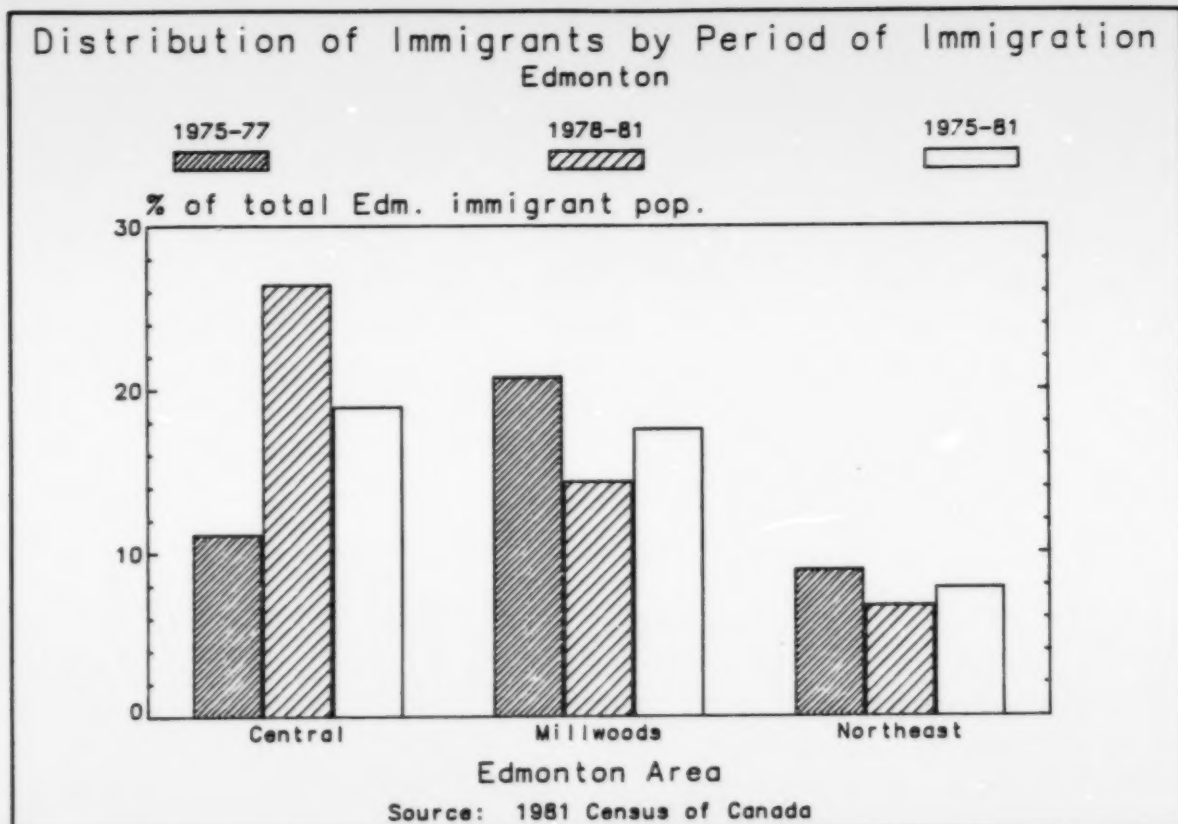


Figure 3

Table II

Distribution of Immigrant Agency Clients
for 1982-85 Period of Immigration, Edmonton

City Area	Immigrant Agency			
	Edmonton Catholic Social Services		Edmonton Immigrant Services Association	
	# of immigrant clients in area	% of immigrant clients	# of immigrant clients in area	% of immigrant clients
Central	1,584	76.4	2,100	68.7
Millwoods	48	2.3	150	4.9
Northeast	73	3.5	92	3.0
Remainder of City	368	17.8	716	23.4
Total	2,073	100.0	3,058	100.0

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Summary

Two major immigrant concentrations were found in Edmonton. Recent immigrants concentrated in the downtown area, followed by Millwoods (see Figure 1 for map). A minor clustering in the northeast was reported to contrast the two major concentrations. When two periods of immigration (1975-77 and 1978-81) were added together, immigrants accounted for 10% of the central and 13% of the Millwoods area population in 1981.

Edmonton Movement

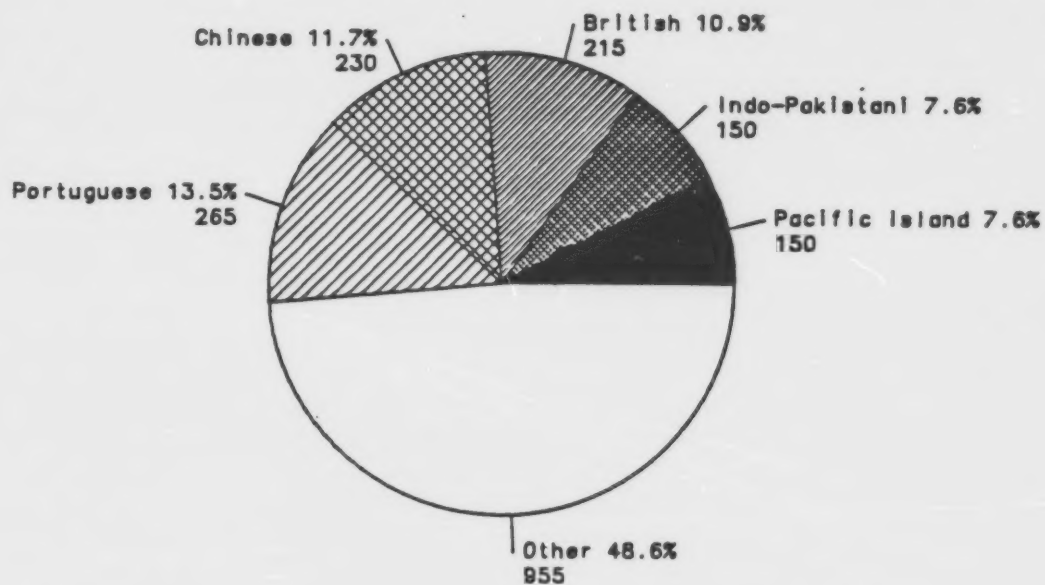
The second objective of this study was to identify immigrant movement. With respect to the first definition of movement, no significant location changes appeared to be taking place in Edmonton. Immigrants from all three immigration periods (1975-77, 1978-81 and 1982-85) concentrated mainly in the central and Millwoods areas. The minor northeast concentration area may be attributed in part to subsidized housing provided by the City of Edmonton in this area.

The second type of movement examined the change in ethnic composition within the concentration areas over time. Immigrants arriving 1978-81 were compared to those arriving 1982-85. Immigrants arriving 1975-77 cannot be directly compared to the latter two immigration periods because this group represents those people immigrating 1975-77 according to where they lived in 1981. Their initial residential location upon arrival in Edmonton is unknown. Hence, the 1975-77 data was used as a possible indicator of why later arriving immigrants go to certain city areas.

Figures 4 and 5 report the ethnic composition of the two major concentration areas for people arriving from 1975-77. The pie charts are based on summary tables which are located in Appendix B. For example, Figures 4 and 5 display data from Table 1. The top five ethnic groups in Edmonton central were Portuguese, Chinese, British, Pacific Islands and Indo-Pakistani. Millwoods included Indo-Pakistani, British, Chinese, Pacific Islands and Latin American. Apart from British, Indo-Pakistani, Chinese and Pacific Islands were the only common groups to both concentration areas. Indo-Pakistani was the dominant Millwoods group versus Portuguese in the central area.

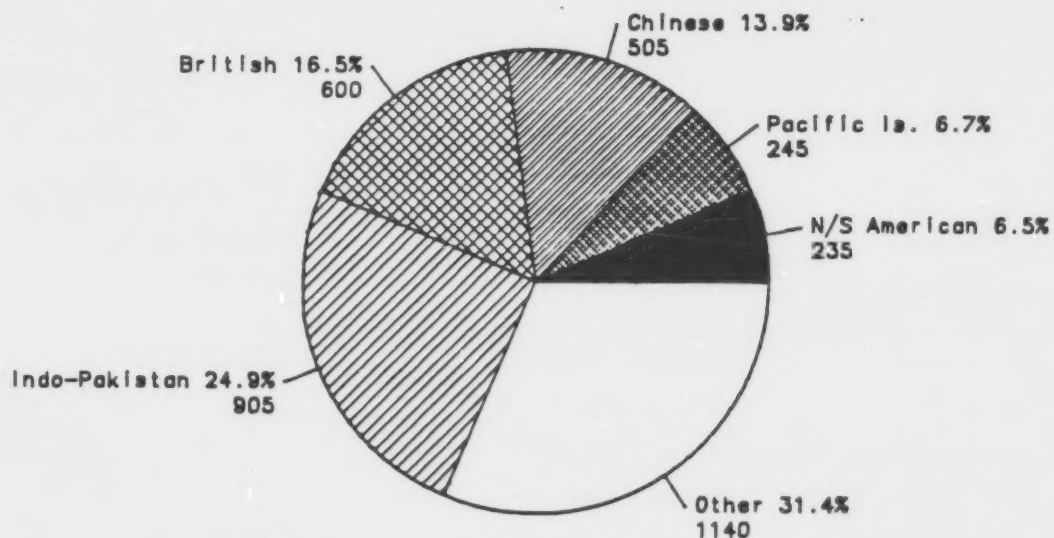
Figure 4

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR EDMONTON CENTRAL
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1975-77



Source: 1981 Census of Canada

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR EDMONTON MILLWOODS
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1975-77



Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Figure 5

Edmonton Central

Figures 6 through 11 report the ethnic origin distributions for the immigration periods 1978-81 and 1982-85. The dramatic influx of Indo-Chinese was evident in the 1978-81 and 1982-85 data where they are the largest ethnic group in central Edmonton. The Chinese were also a major ethnic group in Central Edmonton, particularly during the 1978-81 immigration period. Indo-Pakistani and Pacific Islands were among the five largest ethnic groups for 1978-81, but not for 1982-85. These groups appeared to have been superceded by the Latin Americans, Poles and Africans for the 1982-85 time period.

Edmonton Millwoods

The Indo-Chinese continued to be a dominant Millwoods group for the 1978-81 and 1982-85 immigration periods. Latin Americans, Africans and Poles were new groups to Millwoods according to the 1982-85 data. The Chinese and Indo-Pakistani groups that were so evident in the 1978-81 Millwoods data did not appear among the largest 1982-85 groups. This may be due to the lack of accessing immigrant serving agencies by these two groups. Also, there has been a general decline of Indo-Pakistani arrivals since the 1978-81 immigration periods.

British does not appear in the 1982-85 sample data due to the nature of the data source (see Figures 8 to 11). The two samples of immigrants arriving 1982-85 showed similar ethnic group distributions. Indo-Chinese was the largest ethnic group, particularly in the central area where they represented 40% of the immigrants in that area. Latin American, Polish, Chinese², and African were the next largest groups, again concentrating in the downtown area.

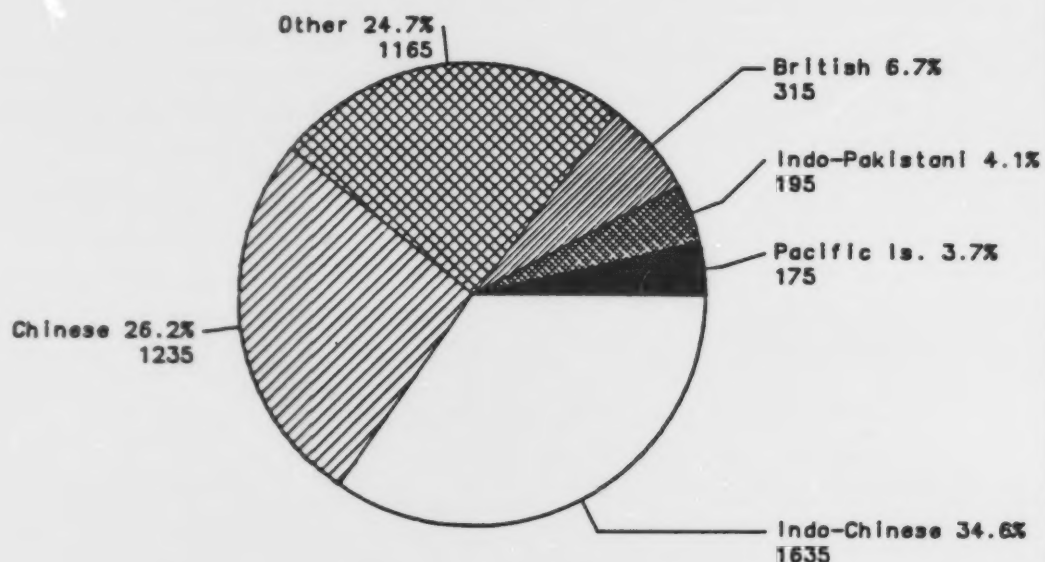
Summary

Although geographic concentration patterns of immigrants did not appear to be changing in Edmonton, ethnic group composition within those concentration areas did. In central Edmonton, Indo-Chinese and Chinese were two of the five largest ethnic groups immigrating during both the 1978-81 and 1982-85 time periods. Latin Americans, Poles and

² Chinese and Czech/Slovak appear in only one of the samples. This may be accounted for by the different services offered by each agency.

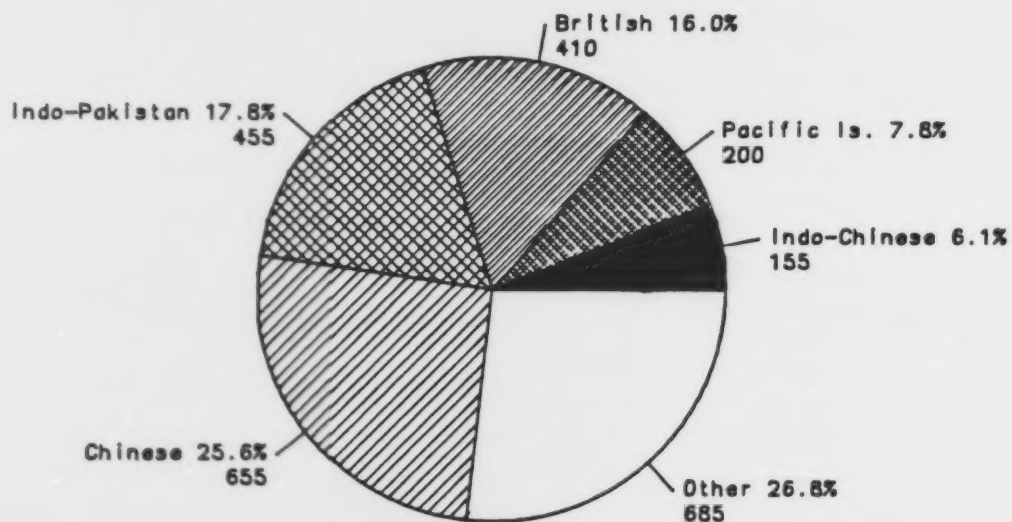
Figure 6

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR EDMONTON CENTRAL
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1978-81



Source: 1981 Census of Canada

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR EDMONTON MILLWOODS
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1978-81

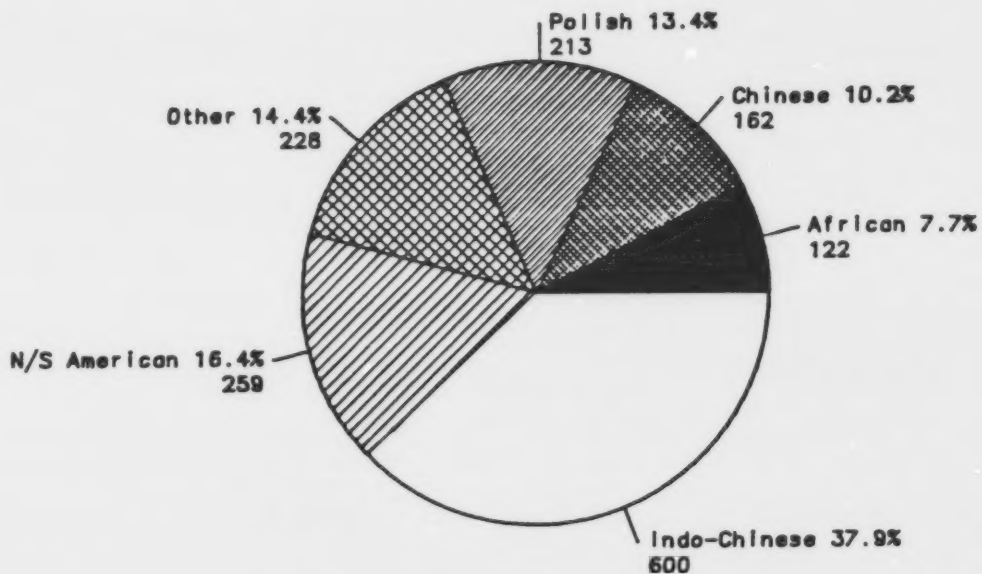


Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Figure 7

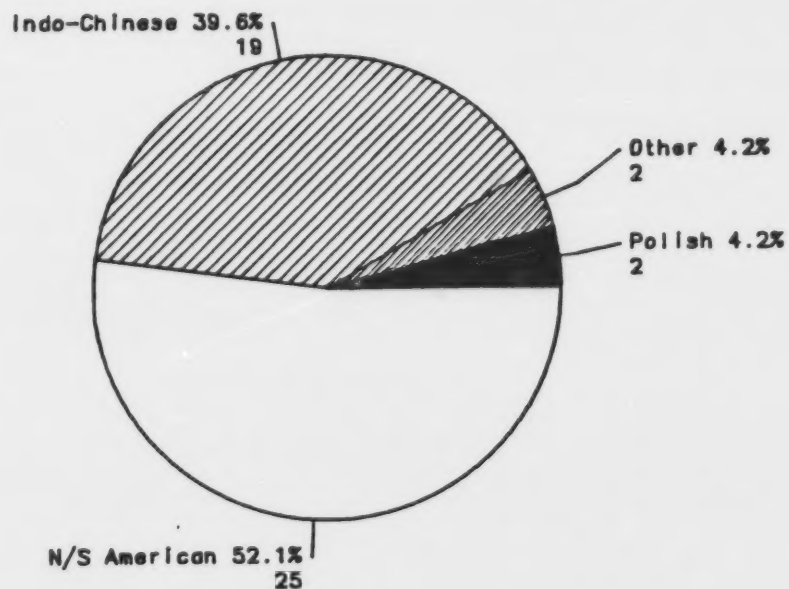
Figure 8

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR EDMONTON CENTRAL
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1982-85



Source: Edmonton Catholic Social Services, 1985

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR EDMONTON MILLWOODS
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1982-85

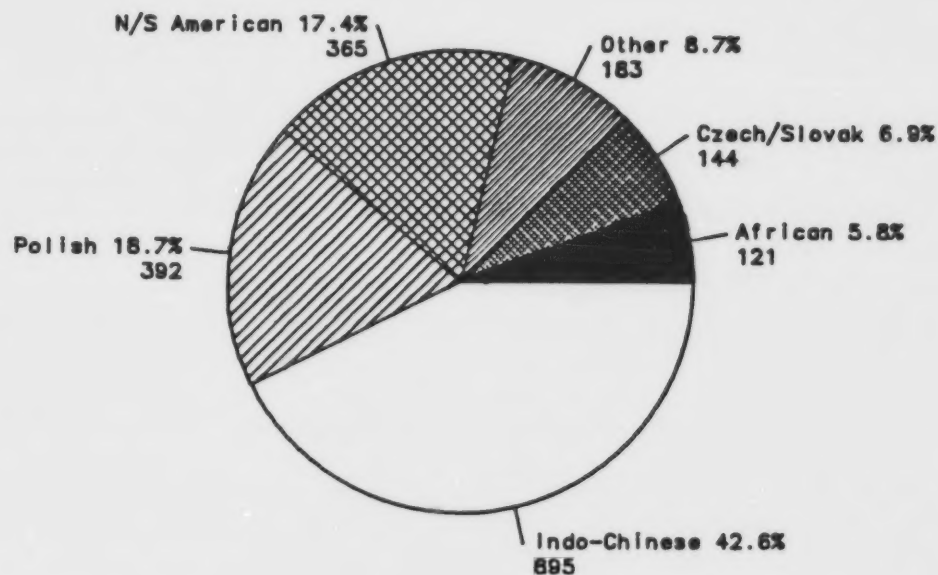


Source: Edmonton Catholic Social Services, 1985

Figure 9

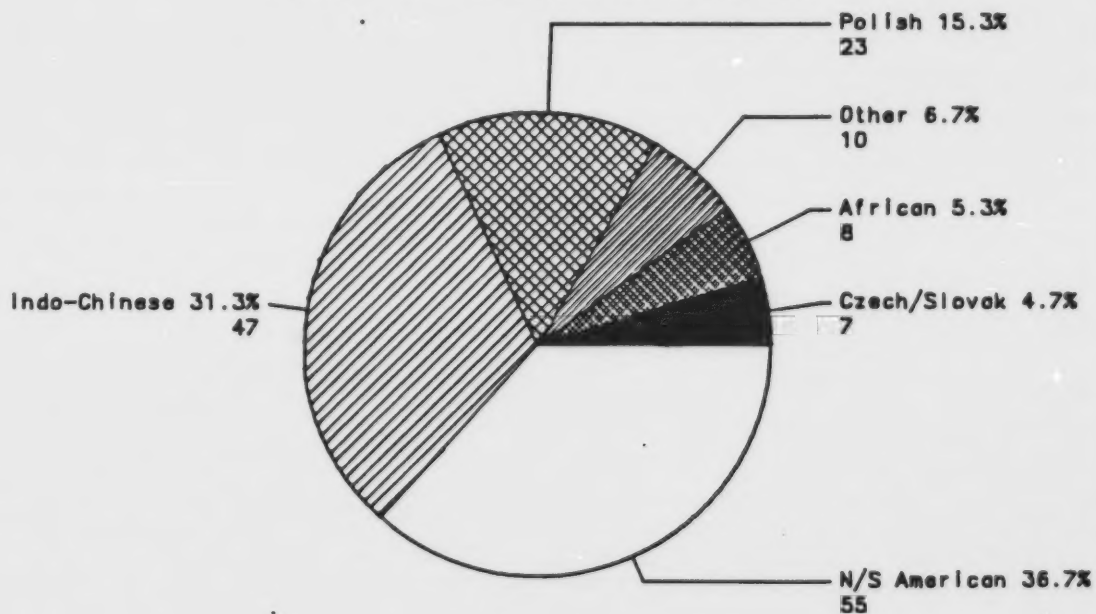
Figure 10

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR EDMONTON CENTRAL
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1982-85



Source: Edmonton Immigrant Services Assoc., 1985

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR EDMONTON MILLWOODS
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1982-85



Source: Edmonton Immigrant Services Assoc., 1985

Figure 11

Africans appeared in the 1982-85 immigration period in greater proportions in Edmonton central. In Millwoods, Indo-Chinese remained among the largest ethnic groups for both the 1978-81 and 1982-85 immigration periods. More recent ethnic groups to Millwoods (immigrating 1982-85) were Latin Americans and Polish.

2.3 Calgary Results

Calgary Concentrations

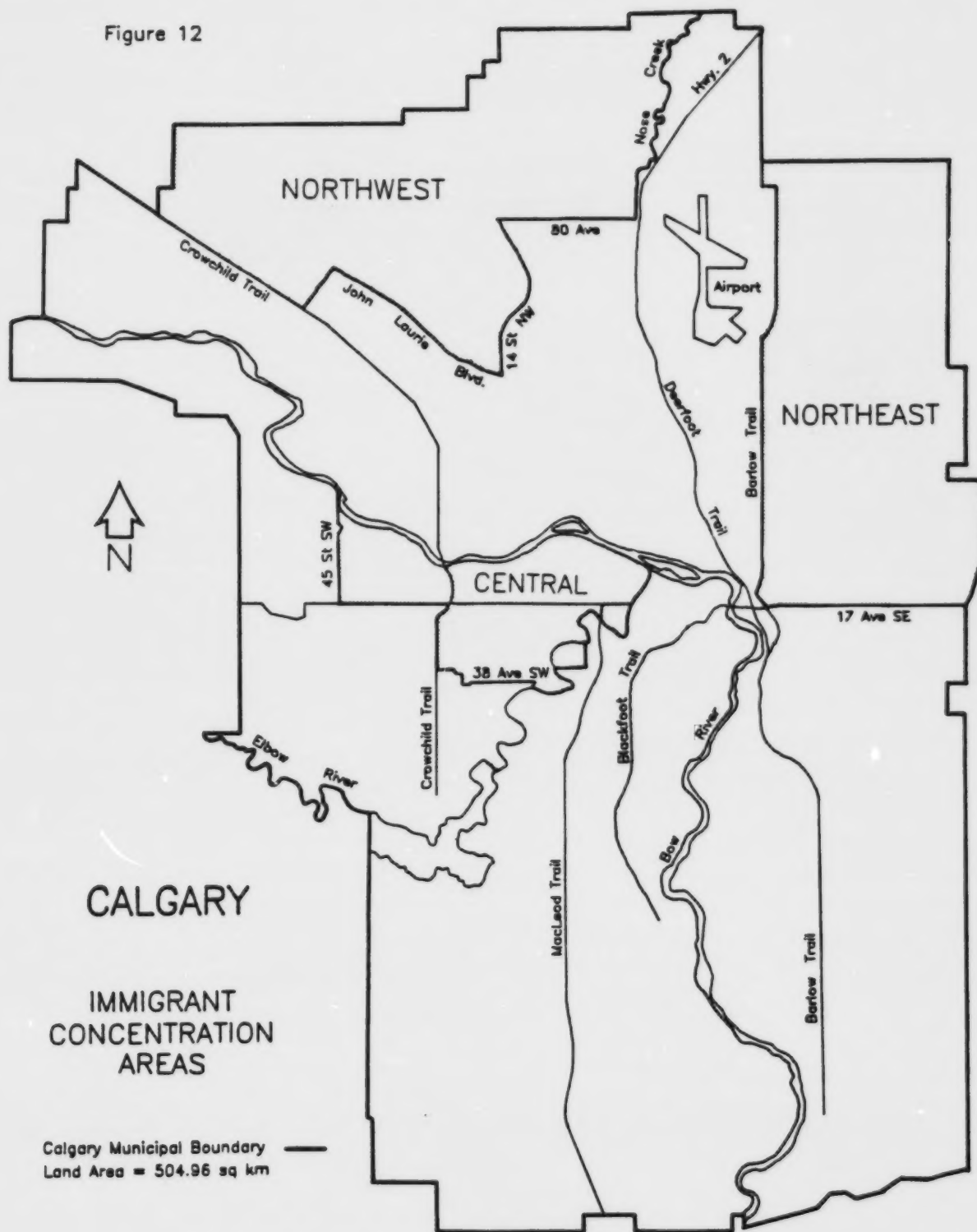
As shown in Figure 12, Calgary had two major concentration areas, the central and northeast. A lower density was found in the northwest and is reported here to emphasize the clustering effect of the immigrant population in the two major areas.

The Calgary central area lies south of the Bow River to 38 Avenue S.W. and east of Crowchild Trail to the Elbow River. It includes census tracts 24-28, 31 and 42-48. This area held 11.2% of the 1981 Calgary population. About a third of the land is for commercial use and most of the housing is apartments. Chinatown is located in the central area, as well as two of the major immigrant serving agencies.

The northeast district is located north of 17 Avenue S.E. and east of Barlow Trail to the city limits, including census tracts 37, 38.01-38.14 and 39. This area held 16.3% of the Calgary 1981 population and is highly residential, split between single and multiple family units. It is a younger community where most amenities are available, e.g. schools, churches, shopping, etc.

The northwest is the newest community lying north of John Laurie to 14 Street N.W. up to 80 Avenue and west of the Calgary International Airport, including census tracts 76.06 and 77.03. Only 3.8% of Calgary's population resided here in 1981. It is still somewhat undeveloped with fewer services and facilities. About 15% of the area is industrial and both single and multiple family units are available.

Figure 12



Base Map Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Table III and Table IV present the immigrant distribution for selected Calgary areas over the three immigration periods. In the 1975-77 time period, the northeast part of Calgary had the highest percentage of immigrants, 28.2%, followed by the central, 9.4%, and northwest, 6.2% (see Figure 13). These immigrants accounted for 5.0%, 2.4% and 4.7% of their respective area populations (see Figure 14).

Immigrants arriving from 1978-81 were more evenly split between the two major concentration areas. The northeast contained slightly more of the immigrants from this period, 21.4%, than the central district with 18.9%. The northwest was substantially lower, attracting only 6.2% of the immigrants arriving from 1978-81. Immigrants residing in these three areas generally represented a higher percent of the area population than did the 1975-77 arrivals. They made up 5.3% of the central and 4.1% of the northeast.

The aggregated data for immigrants arriving 1975-81 is presented in Table III. Logically, the percentage of area population that was immigrant rose with data aggregation to 7.7% in central Calgary and 9.1% in the northeast. However, this increase of immigrant representation within city areas was not as high as in Edmonton (Central 10.0%, Millwoods 13.0%).

The most recent immigrants arriving from 1982-85 tend to concentrate in the city centre, although not as heavily as they did in Edmonton (see Table IV). Just over half of the immigrants in the Calgary sample data resided downtown, followed by the northeast then the northwest districts. Calgary differs from Edmonton in this period of immigration in that the second concentration area, the northeast, holds a higher percent of recent immigrants than Millwoods does in Edmonton. Again, this indicates that the immigrant population is more evenly distributed in Calgary than in Edmonton.

There are some factors that may be contributing to the concentration differences between Calgary and Edmonton. Subsidized housing in Edmonton tends to be located in the downtown and northeast areas. The

Table III

Distribution of Immigrants by Period of Immigration, Calgary

City Area	Period of Immigration							
	1975 - 77				1978 - 81			
	# of immigrants in area	% of immigrant population	% of area population that is immigrant	# of immigrants in area	% of immigrant population	% of area population that is immigrant	# of immigrants in area	% of immigrant population
Central	1,620	9.4	2.4	3,505	18.9	5.3	5,125	14.3
Northeast	4,870	28.2	5.0	3,965	21.4	4.1	8,835	24.7
Northwest	1,075	6.2	4.7	1,150	6.2	5.1	2,225	6.2
Remainder of City	9,680	56.1	2.4	9,935	53.5	2.4	19,615	54.8
Total	17,245	100.0	not applicable	18,555	100.0	not applicable	35,800	100.0
								not applicable

Percent figures may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Figure 13

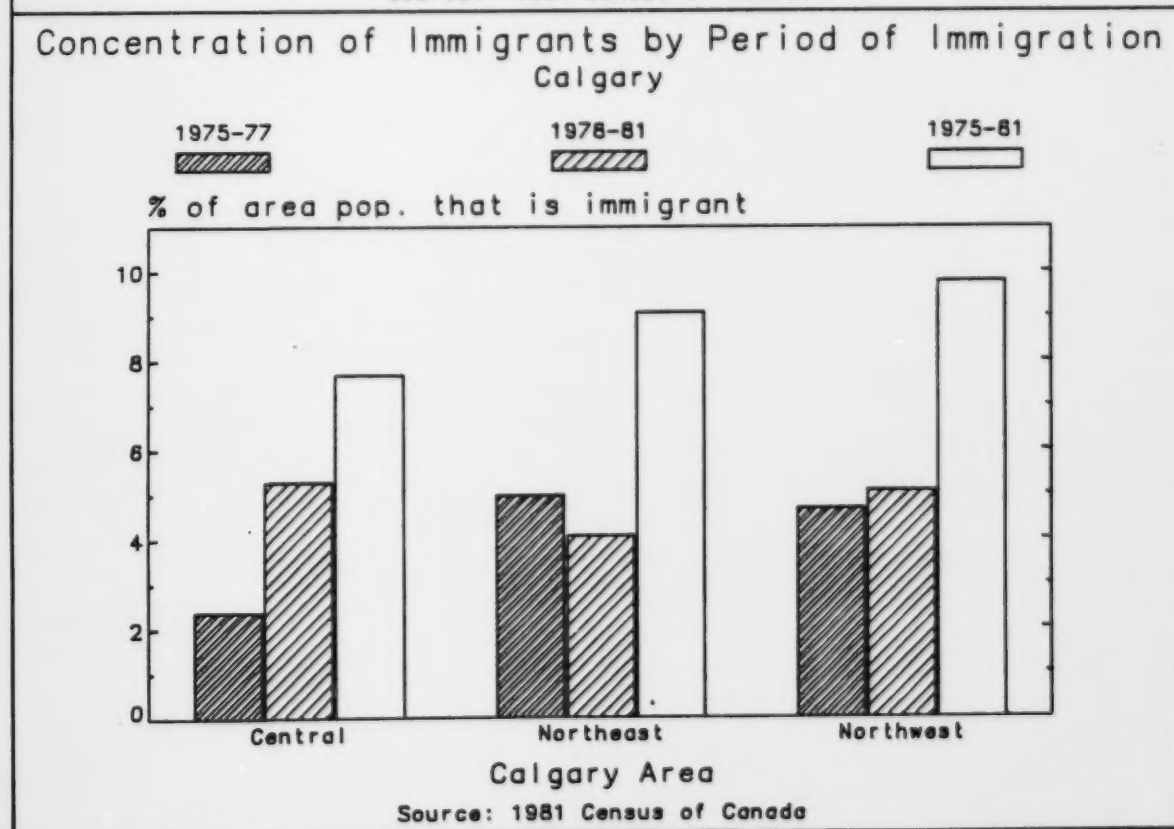
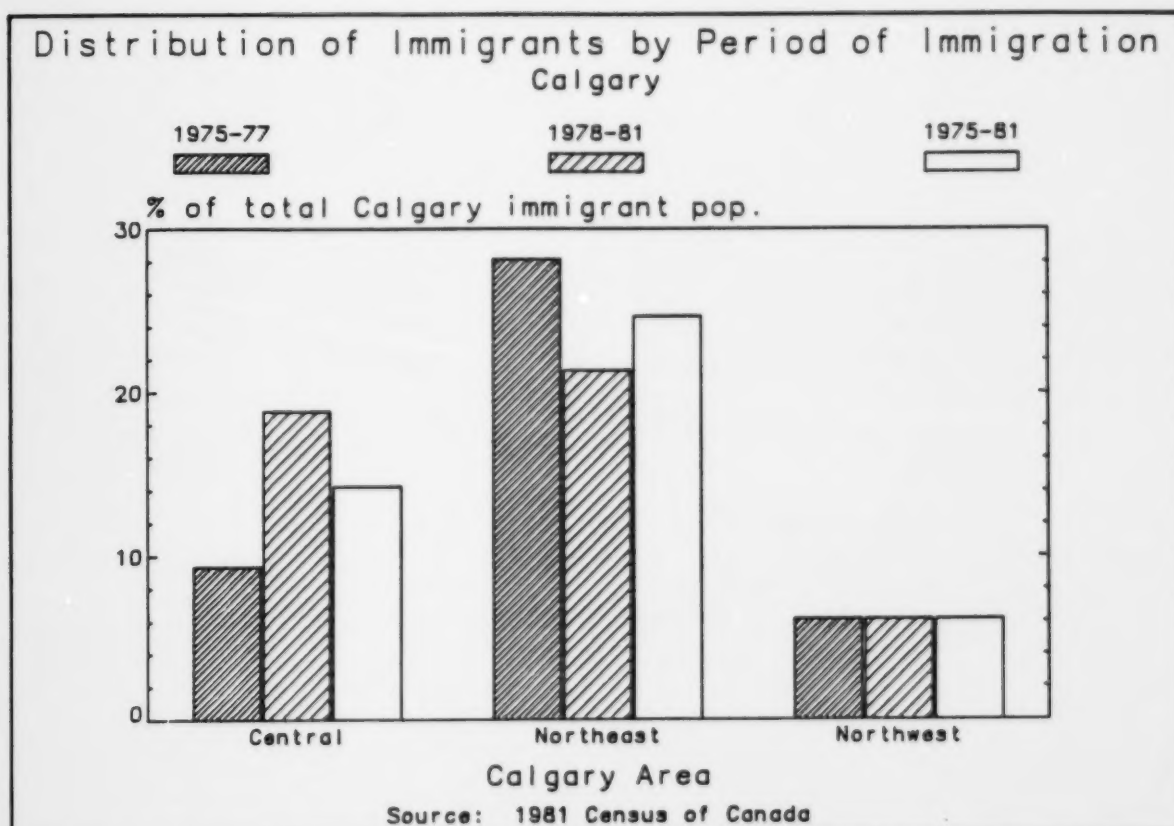


Figure 14

Table IV

Distribution of Immigrant Agency Clients
for 1982-85 Period of Immigration, Calgary

City Area	Immigrant Agency			
	Calgary Catholic Immigration Society		Calgary Immigrant Aid Society	
	# of immigrant clients in area	% of immigrant clients	# of immigrant clients in area	% of immigrant clients
Central	1,240	56.6	1,022	53.2
Northeast	176	8.0	274	14.3
Northwest	46	2.1	54	2.8
Remainder of City	730	33.3	572	29.8
Total	2,192	100.0	1,922	100.0

Percent figures may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

preponderance of low income housing in Millwoods does not seem to be matched in Calgary's northeast district. The Calgary Housing Authority reported an intentional plan to disperse their housing projects throughout the city to facilitate various tenant location preferences. General urban planning in Calgary also seems to aim towards a more diverse selection of housing costs.

Summary

Calgary had two major immigrant concentration areas, one in the city centre and one in the northeast. A substantially smaller concentration was found in the northwest. Aggregating data from the 1975-77 and 1978-81 immigration periods gave a clearer picture of concentration magnitude. Immigrants arriving 1975-81 accounted for 7.7% of the central and 9.1% of the northeast area population for 1981.

Calgary Movement

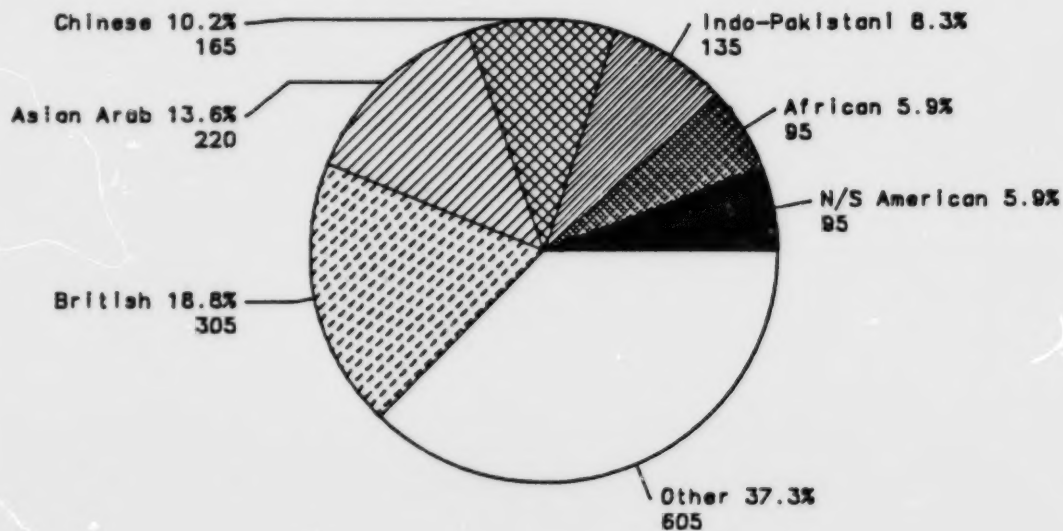
The geographic location of the general immigrant population in Calgary seemed to remain constant over the past ten years. Note that this was also the case in Edmonton. In Calgary, the central and northeast districts were the major concentration areas with the northwest experiencing minor clusterings of immigrants. In Calgary, as in Edmonton, the agency sample percentages could not be directly compared due to reasons outlined in the "Methodology" section. The sample data functioned as an indicator of where Calgary's most recent 1982-85 immigrants seemed to be going.

The second definition of movement demanded an examination of the change in ethnic group composition within the concentrated areas over time. The 1975-77 period of immigration is not directly comparable to the later two immigration periods. It is used as an explanatory factor for later arriving immigrants with respect to their location.

Figures 15 and 16 report the ethnic composition for the two major concentration areas in Calgary for people immigrating 1975-77. Asian Arab, Indo-Pakistani and Chinese immigrants resided in the concentration areas. Asian Arabs were more heavily concentrated in the central district, whereas Chinese and Indo-Pakistani tended towards the northeast.

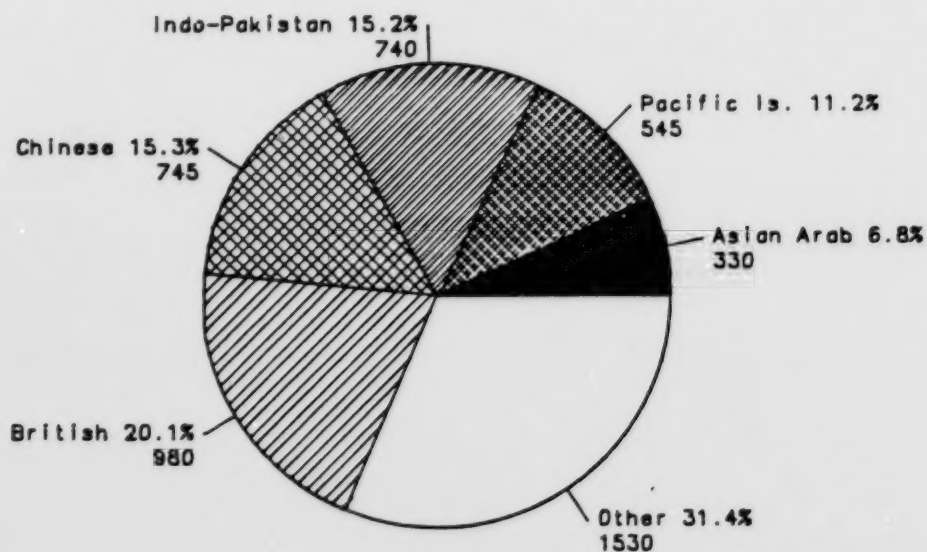
Figure 15

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR CALGARY CENTRAL
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1975-77



Source: 1981 Census of Canada

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR CALGARY NORTHEAST
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1975-77



Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Figure 16

Calgary Central

The large influx of Indo-Chinese starting in the 1978-81 immigration period continued in the 1982-85 period of immigration. The Chinese also ranked among the larger ethnic groups for both of these time periods in central Calgary. Indo-Pakistanis and Asian Arabs did not appear among the largest ethnic groups for the 1982-85 time period as they did for 1978-81 (see Figures 17, 19 and 21). However, both groups did appear in the Calgary northeast for the 1982-85 immigration period. Central Calgary seemed to be undergoing a change in ethnic composition between the 1978-81 and 1982-85 periods of immigration. Latin Americans, Poles and Africans were more frequently appearing among the top five ethnic groups in central Calgary for the 1982-85 immigration period.

Calgary Northeast

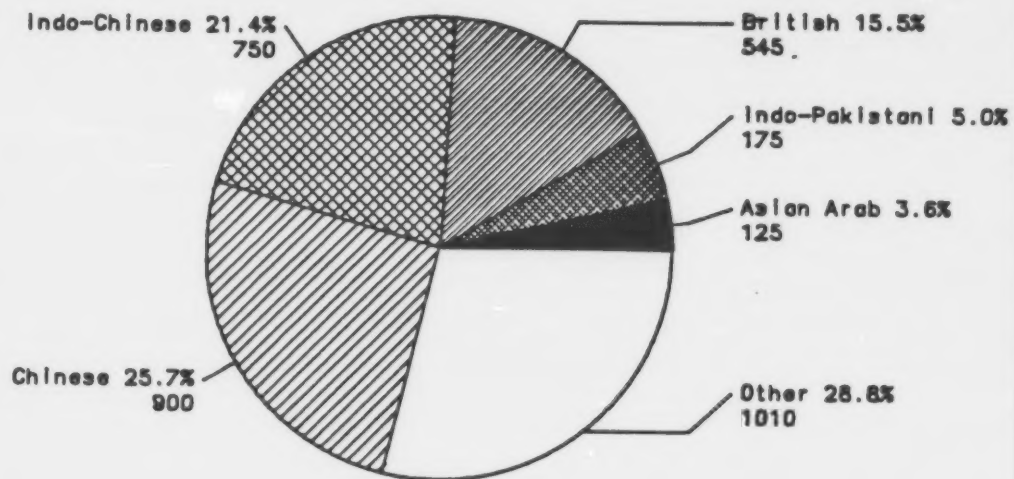
Indo-Chinese, Chinese and Indo-Pakistanis remained among the largest northeast ethnic groups for both the 1978-81 and 1982-85 periods of immigration (see Figures 18, 20 and 22). Latin American, Polish and Asian Arab appeared as newer ethnic groups for the 1982-85 immigration period in the northeast district. These latter groups are still in relatively small numbers and may be under-represented in the sample data.

Summary

Calgary concentrations did not appear to be changing with respect to geographic location, but rather in ethnic group composition. In central Calgary, Indo-Chinese and Chinese ranked among the top five ethnic groups for both the 1978-81 and 1982-85 periods of immigration. Latin Americans, Poles and Africans were appearing more frequently in the 1982-85 data for central Calgary. In Calgary's northeast district, Indo-Chinese, Chinese and Indo-Pakistani were three of the five largest ethnic groups for both the 1978-81 and 1982-85 immigration periods. Latin Americans and Poles seemed to be newer groups for the 1982-85 time period.

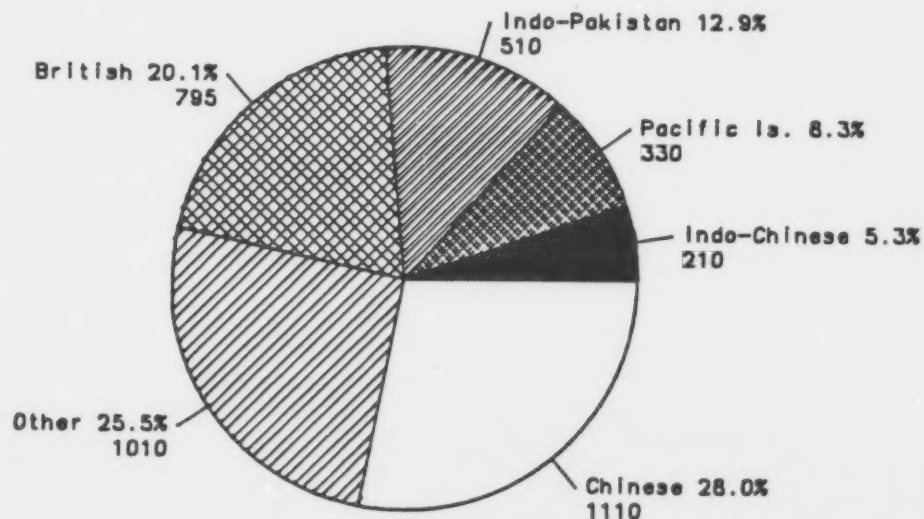
Figure 17

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR CALGARY CENTRAL
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1978-81



Source: 1981 Census of Canada

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR CALGARY NORTHEAST
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1978-81

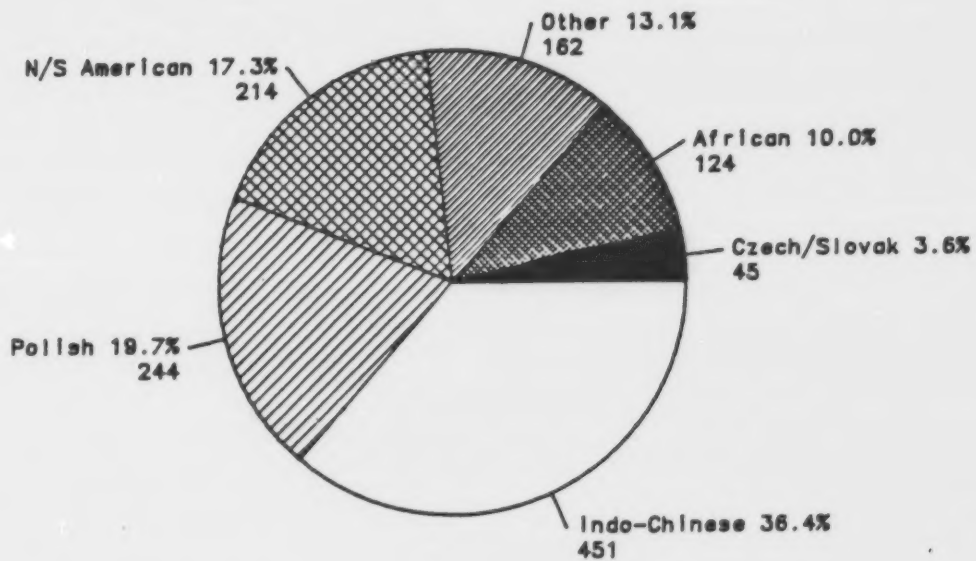


Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Figure 18

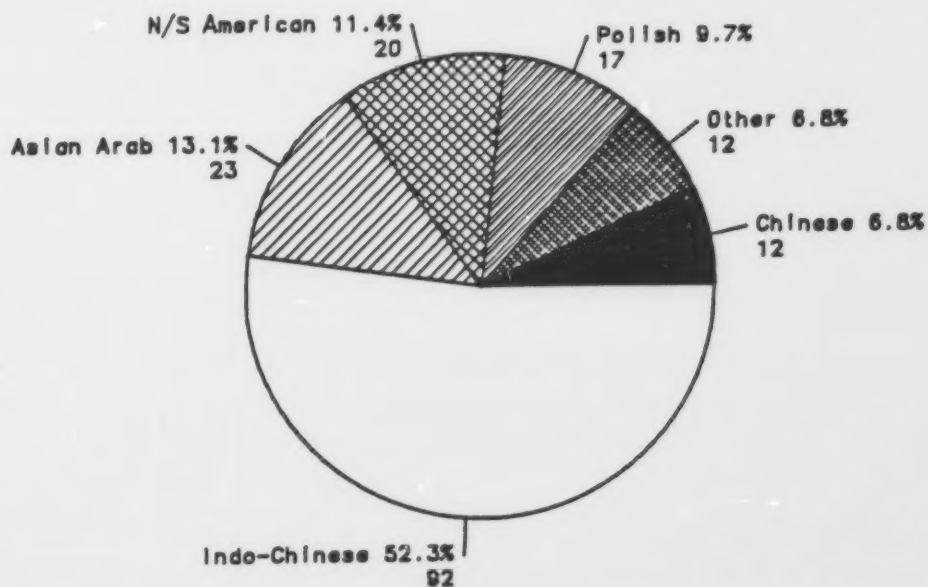
Figure 19

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR CALGARY CENTRAL
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1982-85



Source: Calgary Catholic Immigration Society, 1985

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR CALGARY NORTHEAST
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1982-85

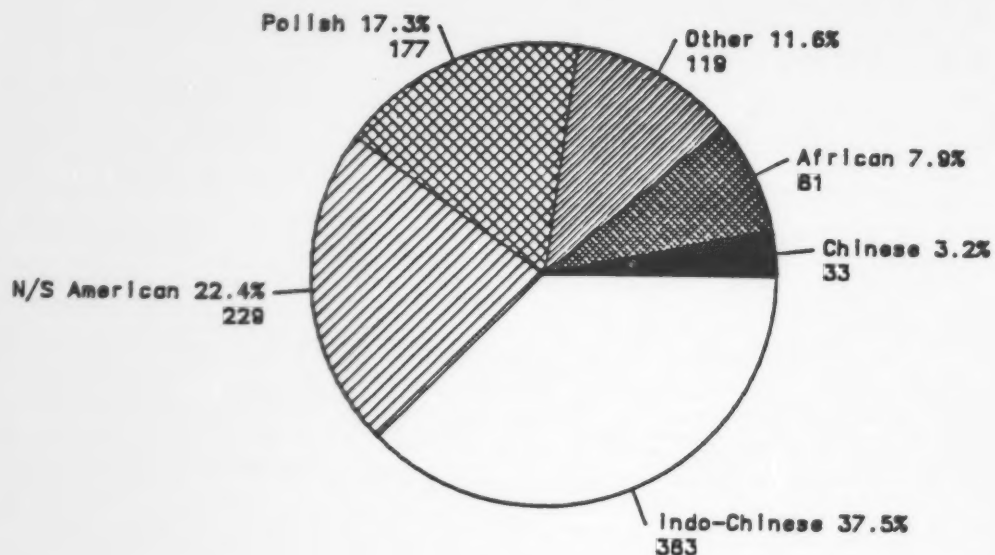


Source: Calgary Catholic Immigration Society, 1985

Figure 20

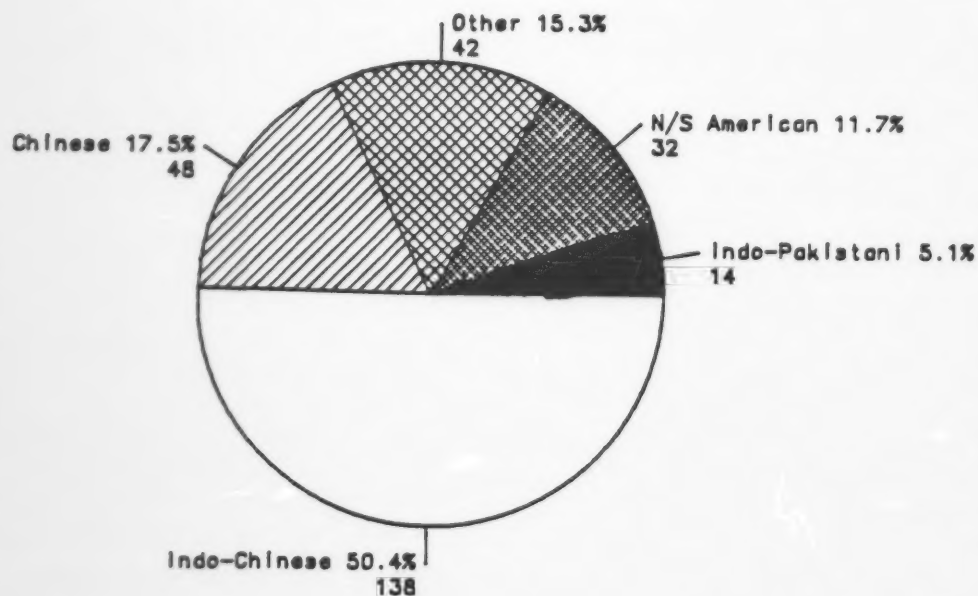
Figure 21

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR CALGARY CENTRAL
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1982-85



Source: Calgary Immigrant Aid Society, 1985

ETHNIC ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION FOR CALGARY NORTHEAST
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION 1982-85



Source: Calgary Immigrant Aid Society, 1985

Figure 22

2.4 Summary of Concentrations and Movements Within Edmonton and Calgary

Concentration levels are slightly higher in Edmonton than Calgary. However, immigrant concentrations have remained in the same locations in both cities over the ten years covered in this survey. Both Edmonton and Calgary have two evident concentration areas, one in the downtown core and one in a suburban area (Edmonton Millwoods and Calgary Northeast). The tendency for recent immigrants to concentrate in a specific city area, particularly the downtown, is supported in the literature (see Literature Review for associated factors).

What has changed in both cities is the ethnic composition of recent immigrants. This change was described earlier on a provincial level and is now seen on a micro level within city districts. This change may be attributed to a change in both economic conditions within Alberta and immigration policy responding to external socioeconomic and political forces in the source countries. The combination of these two factors is also reflected in the change in immigration class. Independent workers have declined to give rise to refugee and family class immigrants. Some consequences of the ethnic composition change are sought in the following section.

3.0 COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The third objective was to explore any issues related to concentration and/or movement of ethnic groups.

Community representatives were interviewed during January 1986 in Edmonton and Calgary (see Appendix D for interview schedule). Respondents from eight social institutions were chosen for their special knowledge through contact with the immigrant community. Results are discussed separately for each city.

3.2 Edmonton Survey

An even respondent representation of the eight social institutions was achieved with a high of four from education and one each from federal employment and city housing. Fifteen of the eighteen respondent agencies dealt with everybody and three with immigrants only. Most agencies (15 of 18) interacted with children and adults, two with adults only and one with children only. The desired target group was indeed reached with 16 of the respondent agencies having daily contact with immigrants. Respondents cited Indo-Chinese, Latin American and Eastern European as the three most frequently encountered ethnic groups.

Settlement Issues, Concentration and Movement

As discussed in the introduction, Canadian immigration changed over the past few years with respect to source countries. This change was reflected in the ethnic composition of concentration areas. This section addressed the issues raised by community representatives as they relate to concentration and movement.

The major issue related to concentrations and the newer ethnic group movement into those areas was language. The lack of English knowledge was reported in almost all of the interviews in both cities. Housing authorities felt that some recent immigrants had difficulties communicating with caretakers in the buildings. Police reluctantly held minor offenders for unnecessary time periods until interpreters arrived. General comments on language were: problems accessing services, not enough time to learn English and work, children learn English more quickly and assimilate faster, thus creating a cultural gap between parents and children.

Police officials in Edmonton and Calgary felt that Vietnamese, Latin Americans and, to a lesser extent, Indo-Pakistanis, seemed to be afraid and suspicious of authority, particularly the police. The Edmonton police have responded to the Vietnamese community. A police officer has been assigned to "walk the beat" in Edmonton's central concentration area where the majority of Vietnamese reside. This

serves two functions, crime prevention through constant surveillance and promotion of positive public relations through becoming familiar to residents. Edmonton police personnel are actively seeking candidates from ethnic minority groups to help change outside attitudes. A police officer also routinely speaks to immigrant children at school to teach them both crime prevention and that police officers are their friends.

Housing was also an issue related to concentrations and the movement of recent immigrants into the housing projects. Housing authorities in both cities voiced concerns about the Vietnamese and Latin Americans overcrowding. Both cultures encourage extended family living for which local housing is not designed. This creates problems for the housing authorities as they are required to limit the number of people per unit for safety reasons. Overcrowding in individual units is compounded for the whole housing project as residents move to public hallways for socialization. Some neighbours complained about the noise and that fire regulations are violated.

3.3 Calgary Survey

Calgary community representatives were very responsive to the questionnaire which increased the sample from a targeted 20 to 34. Because of the qualitative approach to this part of the study, extra interviews remained in the analysis to yield more information. Education had the greatest representation (7) and federal government employment the lowest (1). Seven agencies served immigrants only and 27 served the whole community. Only 4 agencies dealt with children, 7 with adults and 23 with both children and adults. Most respondent agencies (26 of 34) interacted with immigrants on a daily basis. The three largest ethnic groups they encountered were Indo-Chinese, Latin Americans and Eastern Europeans.

Settlement Issues, Concentration and Movement

Language was the most commonly mentioned issue by Calgary respondents. The immediate problems encountered by some of our respondents stemmed from language. Emergency hospital staff had communication

problems with non-English speakers, housing authorities could not communicate rules and allay tenant fears of reprimand for damaged property and educators found themselves with students needing more assistance than they could provide. Calgary police also made minor mention of Indo-Chinese and Chinese sharing driver's licenses. They attributed this to the lack of English and hence the inability to complete the written requirements of the driving exam.

Housing was an issue in Calgary. The high concentration of immigrants in housing units has caused some respondent concerns about general housekeeping, cooking and damage report procedures. Respondents indicated that damage or needed repairs often go unreported by Vietnamese and Latin Americans. Respondents felt that this could be due to fear of reprisal, ignorance of procedures or lack of communications skills. In Calgary, the police and city housing authorities made specific complaints about Vietnamese children and youth vandalizing public property.

3.4 General Settlement Issues Faced by Recent Immigrants

Many of the settlement issues identified by the community representatives centred around the issue of language. Recent immigrants who lack English language skills are deprived in a number of other areas, including finding employment, mental health adjustment, socialization, level of education and access to services.

Respondents offered a number of reasons why recent immigrants may face unemployment and underemployment. Limited job skills and English ability makes it difficult to find higher paying jobs and this can result in financial strain or the necessity of two jobs to make ends meet. Immigrants who arrive in Canada with a high level of education or training have difficulty re-qualifying in their profession. Often they have the qualifications to work in their profession but they must write equivalency exams in English. Financial difficulties may arise while the person is learning English in preparation for the exams.

Community representatives encountered recent immigrants who often experienced a large degree of culture shock upon arrival in Alberta. Respondents felt that immigrants often did not know enough about Canadian society before they arrived. Integrating into western society includes getting accustomed to our weather, diet, dress and a new financial system. Recent immigrants who are ill-prepared for this culture change are further disadvantaged when, because of poor communication skills, they are unable or reluctant to express their needs and problems.

3.5 Special Services Suggested By Respondents

In response to the last question asked in the survey, "Do you perceive a need for special services for new immigrants to Calgary/Edmonton?", the community representatives offered their own solutions to some of the settlement problems immigrants face.

Edmonton

All 18 Edmonton respondents wanted to see special services provided to newcomers and their comments touched on three main areas of improvement. Over one-half of the suggestions referred to the overall quality of services provided to newcomers and the ability of immigrants to access these services. Respondents stressed that the help immigrants receive in the first few months of arriving in Canada was critical. During the initial settlement stage immigrants must be aware of what services and information are available to them. Respondents also referred to the need for both short and long term services and counselling, as immigrants are not receiving much needed follow-up care. Detailed recommendations referred to extended and more appropriate E.S.L. courses, more translators, and trained professionals who can speak more than one language. Professionals and counsellors who can treat mental health problems are particularly needed. Services must also be provided which are accessible to immigrants whose sponsorship has broken down or is inadequate. It was reported that these people are often unable to get help because of their immigration class as family-status immigrants.

Respondents also commented on the need to educate immigrants about Canadian lifestyles so that newcomers may integrate into western society quickly and smoothly. Newcomers require more details about Canadian laws, the health care system, employment opportunities, and the financial and educational systems. Some respondents felt self-help groups would be valuable so that newcomers could support and help themselves.

Comments also referred to the need to educate Canadians about immigrants. Both social service employees and the general public require this "cross-cultural" education. Respondents touched on the value of an information bureau that would provide those people who counsel immigrants with quick, accurate and up-to-date information about what resources are available and where services can be attained.

Calgary

Calgary respondents also felt special services need to be provided to immigrants. Over half of the Calgary responses referred to the quality of services available to newcomers and their ability to access these services. Like the Edmonton representatives, they also discussed the need to educate immigrants about Canadian culture and to educate Canadians about immigrants.

Calgary representatives suggested a number of detailed ways to reduce settlement problems for newcomers. Comments referred to the need for more follow-up help and extended training in the areas of employment, education and English as a Second Language (E.S.L.). E.S.L. courses, especially, need to be better oriented to each individual, taking into account previous education, age, sex and participation in the workforce. It was also suggested that financial aid be provided to ensure that a student learning E.S.L. or a trade does not have to work at night to support his/her family. Immigrants who arrive in Canada with a professional degree or job experience need help to get their skills certified by Canadian standards. One respondent suggested that Governments sponsor employers to hire immigrants and then provide English classes geared to the workplace. Other respondents referred to employment programs and placement services.

Recent immigrants also require more support in learning subtleties of Canadian culture and day-to-day living skills. Special orientation classes and information booklets, available in one's mother tongue, were cited as necessary when providing information to immigrants.

Comments also referred to the education and resources Canadians need to better understand and help immigrants. Trained workers who understand an immigrant's cultural background and language are needed. Canadians, it was suggested, must be sensitized to problems experienced by immigrants during their adjustment phase, and immigrants need to experience more interaction at the community level in order to integrate with their new neighbours.

Lastly, one comment stated that there were too many departments to go through to accomplish goals and another comment suggested that resources and fragmented agencies be coordinated to better serve immigrants.

Summary

Earlier in this study it was reported that the survey respondents tended to cite language, cultural adjustment and employment as the main settlement issues. In their response to the question asking what special services immigrants need, the community representatives in both Edmonton and Calgary suggested a number of solutions that address these settlement issues.

4.0 SUMMARY

Although community representatives in Edmonton and Calgary identified various general settlement issues faced by recent immigrants, language was the only major issue related to immigrant concentrations. Respondents in both cities also raised concerns about overcrowding in housing units and general maintenance as well as law enforcement administration problems due to language barriers. However, they felt that problems in these two areas were due mainly to lack of ability to communicate and could not be easily resolved until the language issue had been dealt with.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Two recent immigrant concentrations were found in both Edmonton and Calgary, one in the central core and one in a suburban district. Concentrations were most clearly seen when aggregating immigration from 1975 to 1981. The percentage of immigrants of the 1981 area population for the concentration areas was: Edmonton central 10.0%, Edmonton Millwoods 13.0%, Calgary central 7.7% and Calgary northeast 9.1%. Notice that Edmonton's concentrations were slightly higher in density.

Locations of first residence for recent immigrants to Edmonton and Calgary stayed the same over the past 10 years. The downtown and suburban (Millwoods and northeast respectively) areas consistently attracted immigrants for three periods of immigration; 1975-77, 1978-81 and 1982-85.

The change in recent immigrants occurred in the ethnic composition. Indo-Chinese and Chinese were among the largest ethnic groups for two periods of immigration, 1978-81 and 1982-85, for both central districts and Calgary's northeast. However, during the most recent immigration period, 1982-85, a change seems to have taken place in ethnic composition. Latin Americans and Poles ranked among the five largest ethnic groups in all four concentration areas. Africans and Czech/Slovaks were also newer groups to Edmonton and Calgary central districts. Similar trends were occurring in both cities with respect to ethnic composition. The ethnic composition of the concentrations were reflecting overall immigration trends.

Community representatives identified language as a major issue related to recent immigrant concentrations and ethnic composition change. Some respondents voiced concerns about residential overcrowding and law enforcement, but they felt these problems would be greatly alleviated if the question of language barriers was addressed. Until then, authorities are managing language barriers through translated literature, interpreters, visually descriptive signs, etc.

Community representatives in this study seemed to be dealing well with recent immigrant settlement issues. Certainly they consistently identified language barriers, but the tone of responses did not suggest a sense of urgency. For the most part, community representatives were able to fulfill their respective responsibilities. One question beyond the scope of this study was, how serious do recent immigrants perceive settlement issues to be? This question is left for further research.

6.0 STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

English language skills are a most evident need among recent immigrants. Further research into the language issue is recommended in order to identify the more specific components surrounding language. A language-related issue mentioned by respondents was the need for student financial assistance while learning English.

Cross-cultural awareness was a concern to respondents in both Edmonton and Calgary. Particular areas of need were in providing information to immigrants before they leave their homeland and followed-up immediately after arrival in Alberta.

More work is needed in the area of acculturation. Canadian systems and values are alien to newcomers. Awareness seminars are suggested. This is especially needed in the law enforcement and employment realm where attitudes and complex systems may be baffling to newcomers.

This study has identified some of the immediate issues faced by recent immigrants and community representatives who interact with them. The data collected here can be used now to shape further studies from recent immigrants' perspective. A more indepth study of major immigrant groups is suggested.

APPENDIX A - DEFINITIONS

APPENDIX A - DEFINITIONS

Census Tract (CT)

- geostatistical areas established in large urban communities,
- the population must be between 2,500 and 8,000, with a preferred average of 4,000 persons, except for census tracts in the central business district, major industrial zones, or in peripheral rural or urban areas that may have either a lower or higher population.¹

Period of Immigration

The 1981 Census of Canada asked:

"In what year did you first immigrate to Canada?"

Only persons who were not Canadian citizens by birth were required to respond.²

The following two periods of immigration were used for 1981 Census data: 1975-77, 1978-81.

The collection of data from the various agencies included people immigrating January 1, 1982 to present.

Ethnic Origin (Census)

The following ethnic question was asked in the 1981 Census of Canada.

"To which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?"

The 1981 ethnic origin question attempts to trace the 'roots' of the population of Canada. The data derived from this question reflect respondent's perception of their ethnic background, and the cultural group with which they most closely identify.³

Unlike previous censuses, the 1981 ethnic origin question does not restrict the respondent to reporting only paternal ancestry and multiple responses were allowed.

The following ethnic origins were represented by the 1981 Census of Canada. The list includes most of the immigrant ethnic groups in Edmonton and Calgary.

Polish

Romanian

Hungarian (Magyar)

Chinese

Czech and Slovak - includes Czech, Slovak, Czechoslovakian, n.o.s.

Indo-Chinese - includes Burmese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, Vietnamese

1 1981 Census of Canada

2 1981 Census of Canada

3 1981 Census of Canada

African	- includes African Black, Canadian Black, Other African, n.e.s., Other Black, n.e.s.
Asian Arab	- includes Lebanese, Palestinian, Syrian, Asian Arab, n.e.s.
West Asian North and South American	- includes Iranian, Israeli, Turk.
Indo-Pakistani	- includes Argentinian, Brazilian, Caribbean, Chilean, Cuban, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Mexican, Peruvian, Other Latin American, n.e.s.
Russian	- includes Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, Singhalese, Tamil, Bengladeshi, n.o.s., Indian, n.o.s., Pakistani, n.o.s., Sri Lankan, n.o.s., Other Indo-Pakistani, n.e.s.
Pacific Islands	- includes Fijian, Indonesian, Philippino, Polynesian
Balkans	- includes Albanian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Macedonian, Other Balkan, n.e.s.
British	- includes English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.o.s., British, n.e.s.
Japanese	
Scandinavian	
Spanish	

Note: n.o.s. - not otherwise specified
n.e.s. - not elsewhere specified

Ethnic Origin (Agency Data)

For the data collected from the various agencies, ethnic origin was determined through a combined analysis of an immigrant's "place of birth", "country of citizenship" and "language spoken". More emphasis was placed on "language spoken" as a deciding factor in determining ethnic origin. However, when "language spoken" is used by more than one ethnic group (e.g. Spanish), "place of birth" and "citizenship" became the deciding factors. Where specific data on all family members was not available, ethnic origin was based on the data available for the household heads, i.e. husband, wife, mother, father.

Once ethnic origins were determined, they were grouped into the same origins that were used in the 1981 Census. The decision to place certain ethnic origins into each of the larger groups was decided according to the compositions used by the 1981 Census.

The following ethnic origins were represented in the Agency data:

Polish	
Romanian	
Hungarian (Magyar)	
Chinese	
Czech and Slovak	
Indo-Chinese	- includes Vietnamese, Cambodian (Kampuchean), Lao-tian
African	- includes Ethiopian, Somalian, Ugandan, Ghanian, Kenyan, South African, Tanzanian, Sudanese, Moroccan, Angolan.

Asian-Arab	- includes Iraqi, Lebanese, Afghan.
West Asian	- includes Iranian, Turk
Latin American	- includes Salvadoran, Chilean, Nicaraguan, Guatemalan, Ecuadorian, Mexican, Peruvian, Argentinian, Honduran, Cuban, Costa Rican, Colombian, Bolivian, Brazilian, Jamaican.
Indo-Pakistani	- includes Sri Lankan, Punjabi, Indian, Gujarati.
Pacific Islands	- includes Philippino, Indonesian, Fijian.
Balkans	- includes Albanian, Bulgarian, Serbian.
North African	
Arab	- includes Egyptian.
Other Far East	
Asia	- includes Korean.
German	
Portuguese	
Russian	
Japanese	
Greek	
Austrian	
Italian	

APPENDIX B - DETAILED TABLES

Table 1

Distribution of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin
for 1975-77 Period of Immigration, Edmonton

ETHNIC GROUP							
EDMONTON CMA ¹	British	Indo-Pakistani	Chinese	Pacific Islands	Spanish	Other	Total
# of immigrants	3,710	2,495	2,305	900	885	7,175	17,470
Percent	21.2	14.3	13.2	5.2	5.1	41.1	100.0
EDMONTON CENTRAL	Portu- guese	Chinese	British	Pacific Islands	Indo- Pakistani	Other	Total
# of immigrants	265	230	215	150	150	955	1,965
Percent	13.5	11.7	10.9	7.6	7.6	48.6	100.0
EDMONTON MILLWOODS	Indo- Pakistani	British	Chinese	Pacific Islands	Latin American	Other	Total
# of immigrants	905	600	505	245	235	1,140	3,630
Percent	24.9	16.5	13.9	6.7	6.5	31.4	100.0

Percent figures may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

¹ Census Metropolitan Area

Table 2

Distribution of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin
for 1978-81 Period of Immigration, Edmonton

ETHNIC GROUP							
EDMONTON CMA ¹	Chinese	British	Indo-Chinese	Indo-Pakistani	Pacific Islands	Other	Total
# of immigrants	3,900	3,060	2,510	1,585	765	5,965	17,785
Percent	21.9	17.2	14.1	8.9	4.3	33.5	100.0
EDMONTON CENTRAL	Indo-Chinese	Chinese	British	Indo-Pakistani	Pacific Islands	Other	Total
# of immigrants	1,635	1,235	315	195	175	1,165	4,720
Percent	34.6	26.2	6.7	4.1	3.7	24.7	100.0
EDMONTON HILLWOODS	Chinese	Indo-Pakistani	British	Pacific Islands	Indo-Chinese	Other	Total
# of immigrants	655	455	410	200	155	685	2,560
Percent	25.6	17.8	16.0	7.8	6.1	26.8	100.0

Percent figures may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

¹ Census Metropolitan Area

Table 3

Distribution of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin
for 1982-85 Period of Immigration, Edmonton, E.C.S.S.¹

EDMONTON CMA ²	ETHNIC GROUP						
	Indo-Chinese	Latin American	Polish	Chinese	African	Other	Total
# of immigrants	723	427	258	212	138	315	2,073
Percent	34.9	20.6	12.4	10.2	6.7	15.2	100.0
EDMONTON CENTRAL	Indo-Chinese	Latin American	Polish	Chinese	African	Other	Total
# of immigrants	600	259	213	162	122	228	1,584
Percent	37.9	16.4	13.4	10.2	7.7	14.4	100.0
EDMONTON MILLWOODS	Latin American	Indo-Chinese	Polish	Other	Total		
# of immigrants	25	19	2	2	48		
Percent	52.1	39.6	4.2	4.2	100.0		

Percent figures may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

¹ Source: Edmonton Catholic Social Services, 1985

² Census Metropolitan Area

Table 4

Distribution of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin
for 1982-85 Period of Immigration, Edmonton, E.I.S.A.¹

	ETHNIC GROUP						
	Indo-Chinese	Latin American	Polish	Czech/Slovak	African	Other	Total
EDMONTON CHA²							
# of immigrants	1,122	729	518	186	139	364	3,058
Percent	36.7	23.8	16.9	6.1	4.5	11.9	100.0
EDMONTON CENTRAL							
# of immigrants	895	392	365	144	121	183	2,100
Percent	42.6	18.7	17.4	6.9	5.8	8.7	100.0
EDMONTON MILLWOODS							
# of immigrants	55	47	23	8	7	10	150
Percent	36.7	31.3	15.3	5.3	4.7	6.7	100.0

Percent figures may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

¹ Source: Edmonton Immigrant Services Association, 1985

² Census Metropolitan Area

Table 5

Distribution of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin
for 1975-77 Period of Immigration, Calgary

CALGARY	ETHNIC GROUP						
	British	Chinese	Indo-Pakistani	Asian Arab	Pacific Islands	Other	Total
# of immigrants	4,595	2,135	1,995	1,090	995	6,435	17,245
Percent	26.6	12.4	11.6	6.3	5.8	37.3	100.0
CALGARY CENTRAL							
# of immigrants	305	220	165	135	95	700	1,620
Percent	18.8	13.6	10.2	8.3	5.9	43.2	100.0
CALGARY NORTHEAST							
# of immigrants	980	745	740	545	330	1,530	4,870
Percent	20.1	15.3	15.2	11.2	6.8	31.4	100.0

Percent figures may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Table 6

Distribution of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin
for 1978-81 Period of Immigration, Calgary

CALGARY	ETHNIC GROUP						
	British	Chinese	Indo-Chinese	Indo-Pakistani	Pacific Islands	Other	Total
# of immigrants	4,515	3,810	1,760	1,415	645	6,410	18,555
Percent	24.3	20.5	9.5	7.6	3.5	34.5	100.0
CALGARY CENTRAL							
# of immigrants	Chinese	Indo-Chinese	British	Indo-Pakistani	Asian Arab	Other	Total
	900	750	545	175	125	1,010	3,505
Percent	25.7	21.4	15.5	5.0	3.6	28.8	100.0
CALGARY NORTHEAST							
# of immigrants	Chinese	British	Indo-Pakistani	Pacific Islands	Indo-Chinese	Other	Total
	1,110	795	510	330	210	1,010	3,965
Percent	28.0	20.1	12.9	8.3	5.3	25.5	100.0

Percent figures may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Table 7

Distribution of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin
for 1982-85 Period of Immigration, Calgary, C.C.I.S.¹

CALGARY	ETHNIC GROUP						
	Indo-Chinese	Polish	Latin American	African	Czech/Slovak	Other	Total
# of immigrants	719	370	337	164	80	522	2,192
Percent	32.8	16.9	15.4	7.5	3.6	23.8	100.0
CALGARY CENTRAL	Indo-Chinese	Polish	Latin American	African	Czech/Slovak	Other	Total
# of immigrants	451	244	214	124	45	162	1,240
Percent	36.4	19.7	17.3	10.0	3.6	13.1	100.0
CALGARY NORTHEAST	Indo-Chinese	Asian Arab	Latin American	Polish	Chinese	Other	Total
# of immigrants	92	23	20	17	12	12	176
Percent	52.3	13.1	11.4	9.7	6.8	6.8	100.0

Percent figures may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

¹Source: Calgary Catholic Immigration Society, 1985

Table 8

Distribution of Immigrants by Ethnic Origin
for 1982-85 Period of Immigration, Calgary, C.I.A.S.¹

CALGARY	ETHNIC GROUP						
	Indo-Chinese	Latin American	Polish	Chinese	African	Other	Total
# of immigrants	721	412	270	127	102	290	1,922
Percent	37.5	21.4	14.0	6.6	5.3	15.1	100.0
CALGARY CENTRAL							
# of immigrants	383	229	177	81	33	119	1,022
Percent	37.5	22.4	17.3	7.9	3.2	11.6	100.0
CALGARY NORTHEAST							
# of immigrants	138	48	32	14	42	274	
Percent	50.4	17.5	11.7	5.1	15.3	100.0	

Percent figures may not equal 100.0 due to rounding

¹Source: Calgary Immigrant Aid Society, 1985

Table 9

Specific Settlement Issues
for Recent Immigrants, Edmonton

Situation	Mean	Mode	N
1. Language barrier	4.8	5	18
2. Unemployment	3.1	5	17
3. Underemployment	4.3	5	15
4. Child's education, e.g. not attending school, incomplete homework	2.5	2	10
5. Understanding legal system, e.g. human rights, landlord and tenants act	3.7	4	18
6. Finding suitable standard of housing	2.7	3	15
7. Residential overcrowding	3.1	4	16
8. Mixing socially with non-immigrant community, e.g. forming friendships and acquaintances	3.9	5	18
9. Complaints from neighbours	2.9	3	14
10. Verbal/physical abuse from wider society, e.g. namecalling, vandalism to personal property	2.5	3	17
11. Family problems, e.g. violence, dissolution of marital/parental roles	3.3	4	18
12. Emotional upset, e.g. depression, apathy, unmotivated	3.8	4	18

Table 10

Specific Settlement Issues
for Recent Immigrants, Calgary

Situation	Mean	Mode	N
1. Language barrier	4.7	5	34
2. Unemployment	4.6	5	34
3. Underemployment	4.1	4	34
4. Child's education, e.g. not attending school, incomplete homework	2.0	1	20
5. Understanding legal system, e.g. human rights, landlord and tenants act	3.7	5	32
6. Finding suitable standard of housing	2.7	3	32
7. Residential overcrowding	2.9	3	32
8. Mixing socially with non-immigrant community, e.g. forming friendships and acquaintances	4.0	4	31
9. Complaints from neighbours	2.5	2	21
10. Verbal/physical abuse from wider society, e.g. namecalling, vandalism to personal property	2.6	3	22
11. Family problems, e.g. violence, dissolution of marital/parental roles	3.1	4	30
12. Emotional upset, e.g. depression, apathy, unmotivated	3.7	4	32

Table 11

**IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN HEMMICH
FOR 1975 - 77 PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION
BY CENSUS TRACTS**

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER																						
001-01			001-02	001-03	001-04	001-05	002-01	002-02	002-03	003	004	005-01	005-02	006-02	006-03	006-04	006-05	006-06	007-01	007-02	008	
Total Population			81	6 131	5 263	1 910	4 088	5 188	4 079	8 036	5 465	6 121	2 580	4 278	6 247	4 171	5 025	4 304	7 339	4 476	4 124	4 423
Immigrant Population			0	170	220	45	175	85	155	220	75	140	75	85	195	175	170	95	160	15	90	140
Percent (%)			0.0	2.8	4.2	2.4	4.3	1.6	3.8	2.7	1.4	2.3	2.9	2.0	3.1	4.2	3.4	2.2	2.2	0.3	2.2	3.2
009			010	011	012-01	012-02	013	014	015-02	016-02	017	018	019-02	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	
Total Population			6 254	4 142	5 538	4 951	2 964	4 128	4 084	3 777	3 556	3 728	215	4 371	6 339	6 090	3 894	5 280	3 981	3 492	7 229	6 236
Immigrant Population			80	70	125	140	45	100	40	70	105	50	0	60	105	200	60	220	130	85	125	240
Percent (%)			1.3	1.7	2.3	2.8	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.9	3.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	1.7	3.3	1.5	4.2	3.3	2.4	1.7	3.9
028			029	030	031	032-01	032-02	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042-01	042-02	043	044	045	
Total Population			6 876	6 204	4 470	5 261	3 299	3 990	4 659	5 816	3 112	3 968	5 250	3 998	6 056	5 294	4 682	4 597	4 262	3 115	6 163	2 194
Immigrant Population			120	130	90	75	95	100	150	120	20	70	60	15	45	20	30	160	30	60	270	70
Percent (%)			1.8	2.1	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.1	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	3.5	0.7	1.9	4.4	3.2

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Table 11 Continued

Total Population	046	047	048	049	050	051-01	051-02	052-02	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060-01	060-02	061	062	063
Immigrant Population	4 697	5 950	3 735	4 228	4 680	2 677	251	5 338	4 427	4 108	4 223	3 962	2 633	6 792	6 473	2 910	4 105	3 722	3 418	4 610
Percent (%)	170	200	55	20	105	45	0	70	65	80	230	195	25	220	65	10	80	75	95	100
	3.6	3.4	1.5	0.5	2.2	1.7	0.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	5.5	4.9	0.0	3.2	1.0	0.3	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.2
Total Population	064-01	065-01	065-02	066	067	068	069	070	071	072	073	074	075-01	075-02	075-03	075-04	075-05	075-06	075-07	076-01
Immigrant Population	2 596	2 449	4 014	5 006	5 008	5 778	3 867	4 813	4 848	4 832	5 031	57	2 279	5 542	2 002	2 306	5 870	6 222	6 903	3 213
Percent (%)	65	30	10	50	85	25	90	60	45	20	180	0	30	320	20	150	280	365	455	115
	2.5	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.4	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.4	3.6	0.0	1.3	5.8	1.0	6.9	4.8	5.9	6.6	3.6
Total Population	076-02	077-01	077-02	078-01	078-02	078-03	078-04	078-05	090-01	090-02	090-03	090-04	090-05	090-06	090-08	090-09	090-10	100	101-01	101-02
Immigrant Population	5 470	4 364	6 152	2 430	8 419	9 683	129	5 074	6 233	3 798	3 349	7 898	4 785	5 283	3 613	5 925	6 988	5 110	6 679	5 644
Percent (%)	65	95	195	20	385	475	0	250	440	190	110	620	750	475	185	330	530	30	80	90
	1.2	2.2	3.2	0.8	4.6	5.1	0.0	4.9	7.1	5.0	3.3	7.9	15.7	9.0	5.1	5.6	7.6	0.6	1.2	1.6
Total Population	102	103	104	105-01	105-02	106	110	111	120-01	120-02	120-03	120-04	121-01	121-02	121-03	140	141	142-01	142-02	
Immigrant Population	6 917	4 935	6 830	5 732	5 620	4 261	9 884	2 166	2 910	5 632	2 504	5 686	5 443	5 706	3 147	7 938	4 567	9 907	7 771	
Percent (%)	90	135	25	35	55	20	165	25	65	110	35	160	235	60	75	60	10	90	65	
	1.3	2.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.8	4.3	1.1	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.8	

Table 12

IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN EMMORIUM
PER 1978 - 81 PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION
BY CENSUS TRACTS

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER																						
Total Population	001-01	001-02	001-03	001-04	001-05	002-01	002-02	002-03	003	004	005-01	005-02	006-02	006-03	006-04	006-05	006-06	007-01	007-02	008		
Immigrant Population	81	6 131	5 263	1 910	4 088	5 188	4 079	8 036	5 465	6 121	2 580	4 278	6 267	4 171	5 025	4 334	7 339	4 476	4 124	4 423		
Percent (%)	0	225	145	15	220	20	135	290	125	100	35	40	250	195	185	110	275	145	125	150		
	0.0	3.7	2.8	0.8	5.4	0.4	3.3	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.9	4.0	4.7	3.7	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.4		
Total Population	009	010	011	012-01	012-02	013	014	015-02	016-02	017	018	019-02	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027		
Immigrant Population	6 254	4 142	5 538	4 951	2 964	4 128	4 084	3 777	3 556	3 728	215	4 371	6 339	6 090	3 894	5 280	3 981	3 492	7 229	6 236		
Percent (%)	15	75	60	55	20	110	70	50	90	50	0	60	150	115	60	205	15	40	50	120		
	0.2	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	2.7	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.3	0.0	1.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	3.9	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.9		
Total Population	028	029	030	031	032-01	032-02	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042-01	042-02	043	044	045		
Immigrant Population	6 876	6 204	4 470	5 261	3 299	3 990	4 659	5 816	3 112	3 968	5 250	3 998	6 056	5 294	4 682	4 597	4 262	3 115	6 163	2 194		
Percent (%)	185	45	60	325	160	80	175	750	40	55	55	70	110	20	40	95	5	5	925	245		
	2.7	0.7	1.3	6.2	4.9	2.0	3.8	12.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.9	2.1	0.1	0.2	15.0	11.2		

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Table 12 Continued

Total Population	046	047	048	049	050	051-01	051-02	052-02	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060-01	060-02	061	062	063
Immigrant Population	4 697	5 950	3 735	4 228	4 680	2 677	251	5 338	4 427	4 108	4 223	3 962	2 633	6 792	6 473	2 910	4 105	3 722	3 418	4 610
Percent (%)	700	645	155	35	50	40	0	25	150	70	190	90	0	290	60	85	75	60	70	80
	14.9	10.8	4.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.5	3.4	1.7	4.5	2.3	0.0	4.3	0.9	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.7
Total Population	064-01	065-01	065-02	066	067	068	069	070	071	072	073	074	075-01	075-02	075-03	075-04	075-05	075-06	075-07	076-01
Immigrant Population	2 596	2 449	4 014	5 006	5 008	5 778	3 867	4 813	4 848	4 832	5 031	57	2 279	5 542	2 002	2 336	5 870	6 222	6 903	3 213
Percent (%)	55	65	5	80	40	90	10	200	115	10	185	0	95	95	5	180	220	395	325	50
	2.1	2.7	0.1	1.6	0.8	1.6	0.3	4.2	2.4	0.2	3.7	0.0	4.2	1.7	0.2	7.7	3.7	6.4	4.7	1.6
Total Population	076-02	077-01	077-02	078-01	078-02	078-03	078-04	078-05	090-01	090-02	090-03	090-04	090-05	090-06	090-08	090-09	090-10	100	101-01	101-02
Immigrant Population	5 470	4 364	6 152	2 430	8 419	9 683	129	5 074	6 233	3 798	3 349	7 898	4 785	5 263	3 613	5 925	6 988	5 110	6 679	5 644
Percent (%)	110	45	130	5	505	300	5	105	365	290	110	480	235	415	110	285	270	105	65	100
	2.0	1.0	2.1	0.2	6.0	3.1	3.9	2.1	5.9	7.6	3.3	6.1	4.9	7.9	3.0	4.8	3.9	2.0	1.0	1.8
Total Population	102	103	104	105-01	105-02	106	110	111	120-01	120-02	120-03	120-04	121-01	121-02	121-03	140	141	142-01	142-02	
Immigrant Population	6 917	4 935	6 830	5 732	5 620	4 241	9 884	2 166	2 910	5 632	2 504	5 686	5 443	5 706	3 147	7 938	4 567	9 907	7 771	
Percent (%)	60	50	30	15	15	40	100	10	40	40	65	80	155	70	15	55	25	55	110	
	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.7	2.6	1.4	2.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	

Table 13

IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN EDMONTON
FOR 1982-85 PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION
BY CENSUS TRACTS

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER																				
Immigrant Population	001-01	001-02	001-03	001-04	001-05	002-01	002-02	002-03	003	004	005-01	005-02	006-02	006-03	006-04	006-05	006-06	007-01	007-02	008
	0	8	3	3	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	11	0	0	0
	009	010	011	012-01	012-02	013	014	015-02	016-02	017	018	019-02	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027
Immigrant Population	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	12	0	2	0	0	9	12	1	1	1	1	0	5
	028	029	030	031	032-01	032-02	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042-01	042-02	043	044	045
	8	0	9	33	46	7	74	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	6	13	139	21
Immigrant Population																				

Source: Catholic Social Services,
Immigration and Settlement Services, Edmonton

Table 14

IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN EDMONTON
FOR 1982-85 PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION
BY CENSUS TRACTS

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER																				
Immigrant Population	001-01	001-02	001-03	001-04	001-05	002-01	002-02	002-03	003	004	005-01	005-02	006-02	006-03	006-04	006-05	006-06	007-01	007-02	008
	0	20	44	4	28	0	0	8	15	1	0	2	10	26	18	4	17	2	0	11
	009	010	011	012-01	012-02	013	014	015-02	016-02	017	018	019-02	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027
	0	0	0	5	1	12	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	8	5	0	3	5	7
Immigrant Population	028	029	030	031	032-01	032-02	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042-01	042-02	043	044	045
	9	1	34	25	100	16	60	67	0	0	1	0	2	5	0	64	8	13	168	41
Immigrant Population																				

Source: Edmonton Immigrant Services Association

Table 15

IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN ONTARIO
FOR 1975 - 77 PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION
BY CENSUS TRACTS

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER																				
	001-01	001-02	001-03	001-04	001-05	001-06	001-07	001-08	001-09	002	003	004	005	006	007-01	007-02	007-03	007-04	008	009
Total Population	6 211	7 779	2 917	5 763	3 937	4 946	5 034	6 587	8 670	1 342	5 333	4 373	2 802	6 930	7 563	4 539	7 169	5 344	4 297	3 102
Immigrant Population	95	180	130	235	50	15	305	280	400	60	40	90	60	170	270	140	160	155	85	35
Percent (%)	1.5	2.3	4.5	4.8	1.3	0.3	6.1	4.3	4.6	4.5	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.3	2.9	2.0	1.3
Total Population	5 270	4 649	4 688	4 810	5 969	4 358	5 879	9 423	6 320	5 050	4 069	3 327	3 341	4 166	4 893	5 156	3 493	7 031	4 019	6 089
Immigrant Population	285	70	110	65	85	135	85	330	100	70	75	110	120	80	40	75	60	190	20	80
Percent (%)	5.4	1.5	2.4	1.4	1.4	3.1	1.5	3.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	3.3	3.6	1.9	0.8	1.5	1.7	2.7	0.5	1.3
Total Population	2 712	5 965	2 471	10 893	2 728	5 520	4 353	4 491	4 464	4 526	5 289	4 435	4 896	6 951	5 850	3 750	5 281	5 131	5 576	5 813
Immigrant Population	40	140	20	370	55	145	140	155	235	120	275	225	100	360	435	350	270	170	165	270
Percent (%)	1.5	2.4	0.8	3.4	1.0	2.6	3.2	3.5	5.3	2.7	5.2	5.1	2.0	5.2	7.4	9.3	5.1	3.3	3.0	4.6

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Table 15 Continued

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER																					
		038-11	038-12	038-13	038-14	039	040	041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050	051	052-01	052-02	052-03
Total Population	Immigrant Population	5 536	4 510	7 822	14 987	6 390	5 987	4 941	3 457	3 617	5 810	4 430	7 700	5 245	5 526	8 395	8 775	5 513	4 907	4 145	4 273
		220	185	460	1 000	265	135	95	65	135	115	100	215	140	325	165	110	90	150	195	25
		4.0	4.1	5.9	6.7	4.1	2.3	1.9	1.9	3.7	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.7	5.9	2.0	1.3	1.6	3.1	4.7	0.6
Total Population	Immigrant Population	4 878	5 458	3 246	3 681	4 359	5 502	6 404	6 273	4 673	3 317	4 446	3 677	5 412	3 156	3 829	5 972	2 543	3 550	2 799	2 818
		90	35	45	10	90	120	105	140	105	85	55	65	90	20	125	165	45	45	35	15
		1.8	0.6	1.4	0.3	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.2	1.8	1.7	0.6	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.5
Total Population	Immigrant Population	071	072	073	074	075-01	075-02	076-01	076-02	076-03	076-04	076-05	076-06	077-01	077-02	077-03					
		3 610	5 714	2 467	3 860	3 654	4 364	3 774	3 842	5 214	3 475	4 353	8 895	3 178	6 802	13 799					
		65	95	55	5	100	180	90	160	105	85	140	480	25	185	595					
Total Population	Immigrant Population	1.8	1.7	2.2	0.1	2.7	4.1	2.4	4.2	2.0	2.4	3.2	5.4	0.8	2.7	4.3					

Table 16

IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN ONTARIO
FOR 1978 - 81 PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION
BY CENSUS TRACTS

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER																				
	001-01	001-02	001-03	001-04	001-05	001-06	001-07	001-08	001-09	002	003	004	005	006	007-01	007-02	007-03	007-04	008	009
Total Population	6 211	7 779	2 917	5 763	3 937	4 946	5 034	6 587	8 670	1 342	5 333	4 373	2 802	6 930	7 563	4 539	7 169	5 344	4 297	3 102
Immigrant Population	105	145	110	255	35	155	320	390	305	60	35	45	75	90	305	110	150	205	105	75
Percent (%)	1.7	1.9	3.8	4.4	0.9	3.1	6.4	5.9	3.5	4.5	0.7	1.0	2.7	1.3	4.0	2.4	2.1	3.8	2.4	2.4
Total Population	5 270	4 649	4 688	4 810	5 969	4 358	5 879	9 423	6 320	5 050	4 069	3 327	3 341	4 166	4 893	5 156	3 493	7 031	4 019	6 089
Immigrant Population	260	40	165	115	95	95	80	460	50	90	40	70	35	20	155	225	100	465	45	150
Percent (%)	4.9	0.9	3.5	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.4	4.9	0.8	1.8	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.5	3.2	4.4	2.9	6.6	1.1	2.5
Total Population	2 712	5 965	2 471	10 893	2 728	5 520	4 353	4 491	4 464	4 526	5 289	4 435	4 896	6 951	5 850	3 750	5 281	5 131	5 576	5 813
Immigrant Population	50	290	55	375	100	215	125	120	90	220	135	75	120	400	315	260	285	180	165	210
Percent (%)	1.8	4.7	2.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	2.9	2.7	2.0	4.9	2.6	1.7	2.5	5.8	5.4	6.9	5.4	3.5	3.0	3.6

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Table 16 Continued

		CENSUS TRACT NUMBER																			
		038-11	038-12	038-13	038-14	039	040	041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050	051	052-01	052-02	052-03
Total Population		5 536	4 510	7 822	14 987	6 390	5 987	4 941	3 457	3 617	5 810	4 430	7 700	5 245	5 526	8 395	8 775	5 513	4 907	4 145	4 273
Immigrant Population		165	200	315	760	160	105	175	255	375	315	425	390	195	270	210	55	35	185	125	80
Percent (%)		3.0	4.4	4.0	5.1	2.5	1.8	3.5	7.4	10.4	5.4	9.6	5.1	3.7	4.9	2.5	0.6	0.6	3.7	3.0	1.9
		052-04	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060	061	062	063	064	065	066-01	066-02	067	068	069	070
Total Population		4 878	5 458	3 246	3 681	4 359	5 502	6 404	6 273	4 673	3 317	4 446	3 677	5 412	3 156	3 829	5 972	2 543	3 550	2 799	2 818
Immigrant Population		115	155	55	85	15	130	125	155	115	60	140	50	120	50	165	110	20	70	25	40
Percent (%)		2.4	4.5	1.7	2.3	0.3	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.8	3.1	1.4	2.2	1.6	4.3	1.8	0.8	2.0	0.0	1.4
		071	072	073	074	075-01	075-02	076-01	076-02	076-03	076-04	076-05	076-06	077-01	077-02	077-03					
Total Population		3 610	5 714	2 467	3 860	3 654	4 364	3 774	3 842	5 214	3 475	4 353	8 895	3 178	6 802	13 799					
Immigrant Population		40	85	50	50	90	225	40	120	25	30	130	635	65	220	515					
Percent (%)		1.1	1.5	2.0	1.2	2.5	5.2	1.1	3.1	0.5	0.9	3.0	7.1	2.1	3.2	3.7					

Table 17

IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN CALGARY
FOR 1982-85 PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION
BY CENSUS TRACTS

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER																				
	001-01	001-02	001-03	001-04	001-05	001-06	001-07	001-08	001-09	002	003	004	005	006	007-01	007-02	007-03	007-04	008	009
Immigrant Population	3	0	0	6	0	0	12	11	12	30	0	0	2	8	3	8	0	0	0	0
	010	011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029
Immigrant Population	18	0	33	7	8	8	4	46	6	4	8	1	0	2	5	61	75	143	4	1
	030	031	032	033	034	035-01	035-02	036-01	036-02	037	038-01	038-02	038-03	038-04	038-05	038-06	038-07	038-08	038-09	038-10
Immigrant Population	3	359	2	9	10	2	24	9	2	10	19	9	19	16	34	13	5	8	1	1

Source: Calgary Catholic Immigration Society, 1985.

Table 17 Continued

Immigrant Population	038-11	038-12	038-13	038-14	039	040	041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050	051	052-01	052-02	052-03
	9	2	2	12	16	15	15	12	91	83	155	151	14	87	0	9	9	9	6	0
Immigrant Population	052-04	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060	061	062	063	064	065	066-01	066-02	067	068	069	070
	1	0	2	3	15	5	15	25	6	40	5	8	2	1	4	1	0	2	0	0
Immigrant Population	071	072	073	074	075-01	075-02	076-01	076-02	076-03	076-04	076-05	076-06	077-01	077-02	077-03					
	0	1	1	0	13	0	2	18	3	5	1	28	0	9	18					

Table 18

IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN CALGARY
FOR 1982 - 85 PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION
BY CENSUS TRACTS

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER																					
	001-01	001-02	001-03	001-04	001-05	001-06	001-07	001-08	001-09	002	003	004	005	006	007-01	007-02	007-03	007-04	008	009	
Immigrant Population	5	1	1	3	1	0	6	11	7	19	1	0	3	4	5	6	1	0	2	0	
	010	011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	
Immigrant Population	14	2	34	10	3	4	0	32	3	0	4	1	2	7	6	35	43	99	1	4	
	030	031	032	033	034	035-01	035-02	036-01	036-02	037	038-01	038-02	038-03	038-04	038-05	038-06	038-07	038-08	038-09	038-10	
Immigrant Population	4	257	6	25	16	7	12	17	19	20	11	5	18	41	27	24	0	7	12	6	

Source: Calgary Immigrant Aid Society, 1985

**EDMONTON CENSUS TRACTS WITH GREATEST NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS
BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION**

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION							
1975-77 ¹			1978-81 ¹			1982-85 ²	
CT	Immigrant Population	CT	Immigrant Population	CT	Immigrant Population	CT	Immigrant Population
090-05	750 (MW)	044	925 (DT)	047	599 (DT)	047	780 (DT)
090-04	620 (MW)	034	750 (DT)	046	527 (DT)	046	714 (DT)
090-10	530 (MW)	046	700 (DT)	044	139 (DT)	044	168 (DT)
090-06	475 (MW)	047	645 (DT)	033	74 (DT)	032-01	100 (DT)
078-03	475	078-02	505	034	66 (DT)	034	67 (DT)
075-07	455	090-04	480 (MW)	032-01	46 (DT)	042-01	64
090-01	440 (MW)	090-06	415 (MW)	054	46 (DT)	033	60 (DT)
078-02	385	075-06	395	077-02	46	077-02	54
075-06	365	090-01	365 (MW)	042-01	42	001-03	44
090-09	330 (MW)	031	325 (DT)	075-07	36	075-07	42
075-02	320	075-07	325	031	13 (DT)	045	41 (DT)
075-05	280	078-03	300	069	24	054	41 (DT)

¹Source: 1981 Census of Canada

²Source: Catholic Social Services, Immigration
& Settlement Service, Edmonton, 1985

³Source: Edmonton Immigrant Services Association, 1985

(MW) Mill Woods Census Tracts
(DT) Inner City Census Tract

**IMMIGRANT POPULATION FOR SELECTED EDMONTON AREAS
BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION**

Period of Immigration	Edmonton Immigrant Population - includes CT 001-01 to 078-05, 090-01 to 090-10	%	Mill Woods Immigrant Population - includes CT 090-01 to 090-10	%	Downtown/Inner City Immigrant Population - includes CT 030, 031, 032-01, 032-02, 033, 034, 044, 045, 046, 047, 054, 055	%
1975-77 ¹	15 680	100.0	3 630	23.2	1 650	10.5
1978-81 ¹	16 495	100.0	2 560	15.5	4 325	26.2
1982-85 ²	2 073	100.0	48	2.3	1 574	75.9
1982-85 ³	3 058	100.0	150	4.9	2 065	67.5

¹Source: 1981 Census of Canada

²Source: Catholic Social Services, Immigration
& Settlement Service, Edmonton, 1985

³Source: Edmonton Immigrant Services Association, 1985

Table 21

**CALGARY CENSUS TRACTS WITH GREATEST NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS
BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION**

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION							
1975-77 ¹		1978-81 ¹		1982-85 ²		1982-85 ³	
CT	Immigrant Population	CT	Immigrant Population	CT	Immigrant Population	CT	Immigrant Population
038-14	1 000 (NE)	038-14	760 (NE)	031	359 (DT)	031	257 (DT)
077-03	595 (N)	076-06	635 (N)	045	155 (DT)	046	159 (DT)
076-06	480 (N)	077-03	515 (N)	046	151 (DT)	045	117 (DT)
038-13	460 (NE)	027	465 (DT)	027	143 (DT)	043	108 (DT)
038-05	435 (NE)	017	460	043	91 (DT)	027	99 (DT)
001-09	400	045	425 (DT)	048	87	044	83 (DT)
033	370	038-04	400 (NE)	044	83 (DT)	038-14	54 (NE)
038-04	360 (NE)	001-08	390	026	75 (DT)	042	51 (DT)
038-06	350 (NE)	046	390 (DT)	025	61 (DT)	048	48
017	330	033	375	017	46	026	43 (DT)
048	325 (DT)	043	375 (DT)	061	40 (N)	038-04	41 (NE)
001-07	305	001-07	320	038-05	34 (NE)	025	35 (DT)

¹Source: 1981 Census of Canada

²Source: Calgary Catholic Immigration Society, 1985

³Source: Calgary Immigrant Aid Society, 1985.

(DT) Downtown/Inner City Census Tracts

(N) North Calgary Census Tract

(NE) Northeast Calgary Census Tract

Table 22

**IMMIGRANT POPULATION FOR SELECTED CALGARY AREAS
BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION**

Period of Immigration	Calgary Immigrant Population - includes CT 001-01 to 007-03	%	North & Northeast Immigrant Population - includes CT 037, 038-01 to 038-14, 039, 040, 061, 076-06, 077-03	%	Downtown/Inner City Immigrant Population - includes CT 024 to 028, 031, 042 to 046	%
1975 - 77 ¹	17 220	100.0	6 165	35.8	1 155	6.7
1978 - 81 ¹	18 530	100.0	5 280	28.5	3 040	16.4
1982 - 85 ²	2 192	100.0	277	12.6	1 139	52.0
1982 - 85 ³	1 922	100.0	368	19.1	959	49.9

¹Source: 1981 Census of Canada²Source: Calgary Catholic Immigration Society, 1985³Source: Calgary Immigrant Aid Society, 1985

APPENDIX C - BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX C - BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX D - QUESTIONNAIRE

COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Respondent Information:

Name _____

Position/Title _____

Name of Organization _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Respondent Type 1) _____ immigrant serving agency
 ii) _____ law enforcement
 iii) _____ educational
 iv) _____ religious
 v) _____ government social services
 vi) _____ city housing
 vii) _____ health services
 viii) _____ employment

Instructions in parentheses for interviewer)
(Obtain a brochure/annual report of organization)

Interviewer's Name _____

Date of Interview _____

The Settlement Services branch of Alberta Manpower is investigating some settlement related issues that recently-arrived immigrants may face. We're asking selected community representatives who have contact with newcomers to Calgary/Edmonton to share their ideas on settlement related issues. This survey will aid Settlement Services in appropriately planning and delivering their programs to recent immigrants.

1. What services does your organization provide for immigrants?
(check all that apply).

- i) _____ law enforcement
- ii) _____ education - general
- iii) _____ education - English as a second language
- iv) _____ religious support
- v) _____ personal/familial guidance counselling
- vi) _____ financial support
- vii) _____ accommodation
- viii) _____ physical needs, e.g. food, clothing, medical
- ix) _____ employment counselling

- 2.(a) Does your organization deal with:

- i) _____ immigrants only?
- ii) _____ both immigrants and non-immigrants?

- 2.(b) Does your organization deal with:

- i) _____ adults?
- ii) _____ children?
- iii) _____ both?

3. How often does your organization interact with immigrants?

- i) _____ daily
- ii) _____ 2 - 3 times a week
- iii) _____ several times a month
- iv) _____ less than once a month

4. With respect to immigrants arriving in the last five years, what are the three largest ethnic groups that your organization encounters?

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

5. In your experience, what are the settlement problems that recent immigrants face?

(First detail problems with information such as frequency of occurrence, actual examples etc. Second, go back to each problem and ask them to rank its seriousness on the following scale.)

not serious 1 2 3 4 5 very serious

8 = don't know 9 = no response

Rank

(1) _____

(11) _____

(111)

6. A number of difficulties experienced by recent immigrants have been identified in the literature. However, most studies are based on immigrants living in large American cities, which makes it hard for us to know if our Canadian cities are experiencing similar difficulties.

Please indicate to what extent recent immigrants to Calgary/Edmonton are facing the following situations.

not at all 1 2 3 4 5 quite a bit 8 = don't know 9 = no response

(Remind respondent of scale from time to time)

- (i) _____ language barrier
- (ii) _____ unemployment
- (iii) _____ underemployment, i.e. employed at a lower wage/occupational level than which they were trained for
- (iv) _____ children's education, e.g. not attending school, incomplete homework
- (v) _____ understanding the legal system, e.g. human rights, landlord and tenants act
- (vi) _____ finding a suitable standard of housing
- (vii) _____ residential overcrowding
- (viii) _____ mixing socially with the non-immigrant community, e.g. forming friendships and acquaintances.
- (ix) _____ complaints from neighbours
- (x) _____ verbal and/or physical abuse from the wider community, e.g. name calling, vandalism to personal property
- (xi) _____ family problems, e.g. violence, dissolution of marital or parental roles
- (xii) _____ emotional upset, e.g. depression, apathy, unmotivated.

7. Historically, most of Canada's immigrants have arrived from the British Isles, and Eastern and Western Europe. More recently however, Canada has welcomed immigrants from South America, Africa and Asia. I'm going to list a few of these newer source countries. Could you please tell me if you perceive any settlement issues unique to them?

- a) Vietnam and Cambodia ____ yes ____ no

If yes, please describe those issues _____

- b) China, including Hong Kong, Taiwan ____ yes ____ no

If yes, please describe those issues _____

- c) Latin America, including El Salvador, Ecuador, Nicaragua ____ yes
____ no

If yes, please describe those issues _____

- d) Pakistan and East India ____ yes ____ no

If yes, please describe those issues _____

- e) Africa, including Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda ____ yes ____ no

If yes, please describe those issues _____

- f) Eastern Europe, including Romania, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia
____ yes ____ no

If yes, please describe those issues _____

- g) Other, please specify _____

8. (a) Could you please tell me if your organization has experienced the following situations while providing services to recent immigrants.

- | | | | |
|------|----------|---------|---|
| 1) | ____ yes | ____ no | language barrier? |
| 11) | ____ yes | ____ no | person was confused about your required organization procedures |
| 111) | ____ yes | ____ no | other, please specify, _____ |
- _____

(b) If your organization has experienced any of the above situations, how were they resolved?

9. (a) Do you perceive a need for special services to new immigrants in Calgary/Edmonton?

i) _____ yes

ii) _____ no

(b) (If yes) Please specify

Do you have any further comments on immigrant related issues?

Thank you for your cooperation in responding to our questionnaire.

Length of Interview _____ minutes